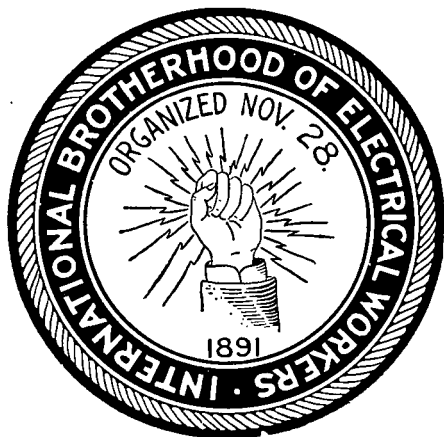


THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER HAMILTON, OF FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Tenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: I have been connected with your organization such a length of time that I have begun to know something about currents, direct and alternating, amperes and secessionists.

I did not become acquainted with any of the officials of this organization, nor of the officials of the seceding body of electrical workers until the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, and not then until after the special committee appointed to investigate the Electrical Workers' difficulty had made its report. I make this statement so that you may know that there was no personal feeling toward any one, or against any one. At this convention there was presented two sets of credentials; one from what is known as the Reid side, and the other from the regular organization. The Credentials Committee of the American Federation, noting that there were contesting delegations, brought back a report to the convention recommending that a special committee be appointed to take up the matter of the Electrical Workers' contest, and a motion was made to concur in the suggestion of the Credential Committee, and it was carried. A committee was appointed for that purpose. The committee, after going into session, remained in session something like six or seven days. The chairman of the committee stated upon the floor of the convention that they considered everything material and immaterial, and in their report to the convention, the delegates that were elected at your Louisville convention, were seated as the legal delegates, thus recognizing

this organization at the convention as the bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Upon the report of the committee coming to the convention, both sides to the controversy had ample opportunity to present their case upon the floor. It is quite a significant fact that in the face of the argument there presented the seceders only received twenty-two votes in the Federation convention, and they were all socialists, and the vote was 159 for the committee's report. In that report it was recommended that a trade unionist be appointed for the purpose of assisting these two factions to get together; and to that position I was appointed, and I called the two sides to this controversy together. And after a session in the Albany Hotel, it was suggested to those present that we adjourn to meet the next day, and that in the meantime both sides should prepare a statement as to what they thought would be a proper manner in which to carry out the recommendations of the special committee. From the side represented by Reid, they presented an extremely long document. From the other side I received just a note. It was to the effect that whatever was satisfactory to me would be acceptable to them, and was signed by Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins.

In the meantime, in order that there might be no delay, I also drew up a stipulation which followed closely to the lines laid down by the recommendations of the special committee; and after a session of a few hours, both sides to this controversy signed that agreement. I then thought that the controversy would be settled. I had every reason to believe it would be, and I reported the same to the convention, and it became a part of the records of that convention that the Elec-

trical Workers' controversy was swiftly drawing to a close.

I left the city of Denver and went to Springfield, Illinois, and there I had conferences with both sides. That agreement, which will be read to you, contained one section that made it compulsory upon both sides to act immediately; and that section provided for both sides to withdraw their suits at law at once, not tomorrow, next week, or next month, but at once.

The agreement was presented to the convention and contained that clause, and added to it was a telegram from the attorneys representing Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins that "the suit had already been withdrawn. In compliance with that agreement, telegrams were sent out from the convention by J. J. Reid, Sullivan and his colleagues, but no return was had before the convention closed.

Upon my going to Springfield, I asked Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Murphy whether or not they had complied with one part of the agreement and withdrawn the suits which had been instituted by that side. I was informed that they had not; that they could not, owing to the fact that Geib of Cleveland had instituted one suit, and that Myers of Toledo had entered a cross petition, and that owing to the fact that these gentlemen had refused to withdraw their suits, they could not proceed on that line. Then I said to Mr. Sullivan: "It is necessary that these suits be withdrawn at once. You have signed an agreement which pledges your side to do so. If you could not have withdrawn those suits, you had no business to sign that agreement, because in the signing of the agreement it was expected that you had sufficient influence to withdraw them." Not willing, however, to stand upon technicalities, I suggested to Mr. Sullivan that he accompany me to the City of Cleveland, or rather, to Toledo first, to see Mr. Myers. He agreed and I left the city and came by the way of Chicago, and was to meet him in Toledo a day or so later. Instead of meeting him there I met Mr. Reid, and after a short conference with Mr. Reid and Mr. Myers, I discovered that it was of no consequence to remain in Toledo any longer, as Mr. Myers was very obdurate. I suggested that we go to Cleveland, and it was agreed to, and we went on to Cleveland, and there I had a conference, first with Mr. Reed, Oliver Myers, and a gentleman by the name of Cavanaugh, and Mr. Geib. Mr. Cavanaugh, I believe, is the business agent, or was the business agent, of No. 38. In talking this matter over in reference to the suit, I impressed upon these gentlemen, Geib and Myers, that it was their duty to withdraw these suits at law, as they were the instigators of them, and I tried to impress upon them the importance of complying with the terms of the agreement. There I saw the

first hostility evinced towards the general labor movement.

In my statement to them I said that it was necessary for the good of the labor movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, that they should comply, or assist their officers to comply, with that agreement, and upon making that statement it was met by Mr. Myers with this expression: "To hell with the American Federation of Labor."

I said to him that that did not sound very nice; that it was not logical, and that if he did not desire to comply with my request he could refuse in a gentlemanly manner. Our conference thus closed; and it was arranged that the next day we were to meet in the office of their attorneys, Clark & Starr, and I suggested to them, and it was agreed to, that as they were to have their attorneys present that Messrs. Collins and McNulty should also have their attorneys present.

This conference lasted some little time and nothing came of it, except a suggestion that Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins be sent for and a general conference held, and I immediately wired the two latter gentlemen, and with one day intervening, we had a conference, at which was present Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins, Mr. Reid, Mr. Myers, Mr. Cavanaugh and one or two other local people. That conference was of some length, the entire controversy being gone over.

The side represented by Mr. Reid, while not disclaiming that they desired to violate the agreement, in plain terms were endeavoring to evade it. They were asked plain questions, as well as the side represented by Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins. They said that the agreement was unfair, and also that I was unfair.

Well, if the agreement was unfair, it seems to me mighty strange that they would sign such an agreement, because they had ample opportunity to study its various sections, and there were only eleven sections, short ones at that.

But finally it came to the point where Reid's attorneys advised their client, or the side represented by the opposition, to abrogate that agreement in toto.

And then, in order that I might get just what was in the minds of Reid's supporters, I asked Mr. Geib a few questions, and this was about the colloquy had.

In asking Mr. Geib these questions, I brought out some singular facts. Mr. Geib, remember, was the gentleman who instituted the suit tying up the funds of this organization. I asked Mr. Geib, "Do you recognize Mr. J. J. Reid as the Grand President of your organization?" He said, "Yes, I do." "Do you recognize the power and authority vested in him as such Grand Officer?" A. "Yes, I do."

Q. "And you refuse to withdraw this suit?" He said, "yes." I then replied, "I have just understood from the members of your committee that the manner in

which it desired to settle is, first, the convention expenses of the St. Louis convention be paid—twenty thousand dollars. Also, that the twenty-nine thousand dollars in appropriations be paid, and the twenty-three thousand District Council warrants, and that you be paid seven hundred and fifty dollars for attorney fees. It seems to me, Mr. Geib, that if you are loyal to Mr. Reid, that if you recognize the power in him vested, that for the benefit of the Electrical Workers of this country you ought to withdraw that suit." And he replied: "Oh, well, that is a personal matter." "Well," I said, "Mr. Geib, if it is a personal matter, why do you ask the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to pay your personal bills?" There was no answer forthcoming, and the conference broke up with charges indiscriminately that I was unfair.

I might state that during the latter part of the conference, after they had put up this proposition to bankrupt the organization, Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins were both asked whether or not they desired to make any other settlement than that contained in the agreement, and they both stated emphatically that they were ready to comply with every provision of that agreement, but were unwilling to accept any other proposition as long as they had signed the agreement, and as long as they stood ready to live up to it, I must, in the position which I occupy, stand with them upon that proposition. It has been the last conference held between the seceding organization's officers and the officers of this organization.

I then went east. I did not make my report for some little time, awaiting and hoping perhaps something might transpire whereby these two factions might get together. But after a time I discovered it would be absolutely fruitless, owing to the fact that scurrilous letters had been sent broadcast, claiming that the agreement had been violated by Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins, and intimating that they would not live up to the agreement. At that stage I made my report. It was reported, I think, in the February "Scandalizer," which is the official publication of the secessionists, that the decision rendered by the executive council was rendered thirty-two days after my report. Now, I did make a report, but I was not willing to make my report except to those who had a proper right to receive that report; and that was the American Federation of Labor. That report was made on the 14th day of December, and the decision rendered in this case was rendered at the January 15th meeting of the executive council.

This entire matter has been given the best attention of any case ever presented to the American Federation of Labor, and it has been done for one purpose only, in that it is unique in its inception and shows a direct influence of certain agen-

cies that are honeycombing our organization, that affects not only electrical workers, but every other trade.

You have listened to the report of your President, and I refer especially to that part which refers to employers' associations, and where men are known as E-44 and other letters and figures. This organization, in my opinion, and were my lips not sealed, and were I able to produce the evidence so that you might see it, you could readily understand why the division in this organization took place. It was a deep laid scheme, cunningly arranged and adroitly carried out. There are men in the secession movement today who are carrying on this warfare with the intent to destroy the effectiveness of the Electrical Workers of this entire country. It is done for this purpose. Electricity has not as yet been but slightly developed. In the future there will be thousands upon thousands of men employed in this industry, and it is for the purpose of crippling, or breaking the spirit of the men in the electrical industry today, in order that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may not grow and protect the men employed in the industry by organization.

Methods have been employed that are not only reprehensible, but show you that there is an intent somewhere to disrupt this organization, and I want to refer back to just one instance that will corroborate, or perhaps two incidents or statements, which have been made by your President, Mr. McNulty, about statements which were made relative to the officers not being bonded.

This is untrue, for they have been bonded continuously since the Louisville convention. The bonds were cancelled, however, along about the first of last December, and the story was published broadcast that both of these officers were without bonds, and Mr. Reid laid great stress upon it, and when we met before a committee in Syracuse, and Mr. Reid made the statement, again, I said to him: "Mr. Reid, are you sure that Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins are without bonds?" He said: "Yes, I am absolutely sure." And I replied: "Of course it is not supposed that I should know whether they are bonded or not, and I want to ask again in order that I may be absolutely sure of what you say, and that is, can you make the positive statement that Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins are without bonds?" He said, "yes, I can swear to it." And at that particular moment I took two bonds out of my pocket, one made out for \$5,000 for Mr. McNulty, as President of this organization; and Mr. Collins for \$10,000, made out for this organization. Mr. Reid made no reply.

Immediately after showing those bonds, they having been executed by the Illinois Surety Company, commenced to come letters to the company, stating, in as many

words, that both of these officers were defaulters, and I understand, although I have not seen them, that they are considered libelous.

And, one other matter. You heard yesterday about a circular supposed to have been issued by the Cook County Advisory Board. Mr. Reid was in Boston a week ago last night, and attended a meeting of one of the Local Unions. This circular was read, and he disclaimed that he knew anything about that circular having been sent out from Chicago. That is, the first circular. And then later on a denial was read over the signature of Messrs. Healy and Lamb, and when that was read Mr. Reid gets up and said: "It is a d—n lie."

Now, I want your attention, so you will get the connection. In the first place he did not know anything about the first circular. If that was a fact, how could it be possible for him to know that the second circular was a d—n lie? (Applause.)

I desire to refer to two or three other things, and then I will close. It has been stated throughout this country that Messrs. Reid, Sullivan and Murphy and Fitzgerald were the simon-pure trade unionists. A story has been sent out which does not reflect very much credit upon at least three of these gentlemen. Mr. J. W. Murphy came to Hammond, or rather Gary, Indiana, at the time when Local No. 571 was on strike for an increase in wages of from \$5.00 a day to \$5.50. Mr. Murphy was met at the depot by the chief of police and a patrolman and escorted around the city, and made an effort and did organize a Local Union No. 635, and the members of that union were taken out of the scab steel works at Gary, and their wage scale was to be \$4.00 a day, \$1.00 less a day than the regular scale, and \$1.50 a day less than the scale which the men were fighting for. *Second Vice President Fitzgerald was a party to the Gary deal.*

The men whom Murphy got out of the scab steel works were not competent to do the work that they were supposed to do; and it became necessary for Murphy to get men, and so he writes a letter to Mr. Sullivan that he must have men at once, and Mr. Sullivan, anxious to assist Murphy, writes a letter to Paddy Coughlin in St. Louis and asks for twenty men to go to Gary to break the strike against the loyal Local. We have the evidence that such is the case, and it is contained in the testimony taken in St. Louis by the seceders, for the purpose of using at the trial in Cleveland. And this testimony, or a portion of it, is from Huber J. Morrison, who is the Financial Secretary of Local No. 1, St. Louis, Missouri, and it reads as follows:

Q. I understood you to say you knew Frank J. Sullivan?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And also that you belonged to Local Union No. 1 during the month of May, 1909? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Morrison, is it not a fact that Frank J. Sullivan, the same person that you stated you knew, and who is now claiming to be the Grand Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on or about May 26, 1909, sent a letter to Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis, asking that that Local send members of its union to Gary, Indiana, to take the place of union men at Gary, Indiana, who were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and affiliated at that time with F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary, and J. E. McCadden, Grand Treasurer, and affiliated and recognized by the American Federation of Labor while these members were out on an authorized strike for better conditions. Is it or is it not a fact?

Objections raised by plaintiff's counsel stating numerous reasons.

Q. You have heard the question read. You can answer yes or no. Do you refuse or do you not?

A. I will state that a letter of that kind was not received by me.

Q. Was that letter received by your Local No. 1? A. That I cannot state.

Q. Do you state it was, or was not? A. I cannot state.

Mr. Starr interrupts and says, "Of your own knowledge."

Q. You have been active in Local No. 1 at all times?

A. In my official duties, yes.

Q. In connection with your official duties you would know what correspondence came there? A. Not all of them, only matters referring to money matters come to me.

Q. Do you say it was or was not received? A. That I cannot state. I will state that letter was not received by me, and is not in our files.

Q. Was such a letter read at your Union up there? A. Well, there was a letter read. I cannot state the contents.

Q. Were the contents of that letter which was read, substantially as I have indicated in my question? A. That I cannot state.

Q. Was there a letter read there upon that subject? A. There was a letter read along those lines.

Now listen.

Along the lines of the question I have asked you? A. I think so, yes. (Applause.)

But in order that we might be absolutely sure that there was a letter sent of that character, very fortunately, the very next day, when Mr. Hamill, I believe, was put up on the stand, the attorneys for Reid and his cohorts, introduced as evidence the minute book of Local No. 1. Having been very much interested in this case, and desiring to

see the records on this particular point, Mr. John Manson said to the attorney, as soon as the book was introduced in evidence, "Let me see that," and the book was handed to John Manson, and I said to John Manson, "May 25 meeting, look for that." And he looked for it, and after he found it he passed the book over to me and I took my pencil out and an envelope and commenced to copy the proceedings, but the attorney for Mr. Murphy did not enjoy that very much, and he came over and took it from me, but the attorney for Mr. Collins grabbed hold of the book himself and just made this suggestion to the stenographer: "Note here that the attorney for the plaintiff has forcibly taken from me the book which he introduced as evidence in the case." And instantly Mr. Starr handed the book back to Mr. Graham, the attorney for Mr. Collins, and another gentleman, Mr. Patton, another attorney, opened the book to the page and took out his pen and copied the records; that is, the part of it we desired, in the presence of John Manson, G. A. Kelly and Messrs. Patton, Stewart and Graham. After the records were copied, we all got around in a circle, and we read copy on it, so as to be sure and have it correct.

On page 164 is found a report of part of the proceedings of said Local Union No. 1, the minutes having been attested by E. B. Hamell, Secretary, and are as follows:

"Communication from Grand Treasurer F. J. Sullivan to P. J. Coughlin, asking for men at Gary."

"Moved and seconded that we answer the letter and state that we understand there is a Local there."

"Amended that we notify the Local in Hammond that we did not intend to scab on them." Carried. (Great applause.)

And it further says, *"Amendment to amendment, to reprimand our general officers for sending us such a communication."* - Carried. (Great applause.)

And in reference to this, on a subject that is very much alive in this convention today, there are men here from St. Louis claiming ostensibly they are here for the purpose of cementing the Brotherhood. Such I don't believe to be the case, because any organization, any Local Union that will stand back of general officers, that would send to them for men to scab upon other union men, are certainly pretty thick-headed when they remain with those officers. (Applause.)

Now, I just want to say a word in conclusion. No doubt all of you are fully conversant with the agreement, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to read it, but I desire to state here that I desire to put it in in order that it may go into the record. Let me say this, I would like to insert all of that evidence, every official proceeding which can be certified to, and which would be needlessly wast-

ing my time and the time of this convention, to be made a part of the record.

Delegate Clifford, Local No. 6: I move you the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, as incorporated in the proceedings, be made a part and parcel of the proceedings of this convention.

The Chairman: Is it your intention to have that part referring to our case?

Delegate Clifford, Local No. 6: Yes, referring to the Electrical Workers' convention.

Which motion was seconded by Mr. Fisk of Local No. 6.

The Chairman: In order to have the exact proceedings to take back to the Local, I will entertain the motion. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the proceedings of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colorado, November 9 to 21, 1908, the portion thereof referring to the Electrical Workers' case, be incorporated in our minutes. Are there any remarks to that motion?

Which motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hamilton (resuming): Now, Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Convention, as I have remarked in the fore part of my statement, that the American Federation of Labor has used every effort in its power to maintain this organization, I hope that such action will be taken by you to fully carry out the policies and the actions which have already been taken by that organization. There may be and probably will be men in this convention who are willing, and no doubt honestly so, to extend to the seceding local organizations unlimited time in which to return, or perhaps evolve some scheme to becloud the integrity and identity of this organization.

In my experience, and it has been of some duration at least, I have always found that a secession movement has to be dealt with in only one manner, if you ever expect to have a harmonious organization.

A seceder is a quitter. A man who leaves his local organization to work as a scab—against the members of his local organization—is looked upon with disfavor by every union man, and when a Local Union leaves its International body, simply because it does not like the color of the hair of its President, is placed in a similar position, and when any number of local organizations leave their International without trying the case upon the floor of its convention, they should be made to understand that a penalty will be inflicted upon them before they are permitted to return.

In this instance, however, I think that at least some little leniency should be shown toward those who have left this organization; but I am not or I would not be willing to sacrifice principle in doing it. This is the bona fide organi-

zation of Electrical Workers. You are recognized as such by the general labor movement, and it is unnecessary for me to tell you that an organization outside of the general labor movement, whether it be electrical workers or any other organization, cannot maintain its identity. Every day it becomes necessary, more than necessary, for us to get our organizations closer together. It is incumbent on us, if we hope to maintain the solidarity of the labor movement, to teach men who lightly carry their obligations, to listen, and I believe that this is the proper time to teach those who have left this organization upon unfounded statements made by irresponsible individuals to have it forcibly brought home to them that this organization refuses absolutely to compromise right with wrong. (Applause.)

Every opportunity has been afforded the officials of the opposition to unite this Brotherhood. It is not their purpose to do so and I state it because I am thoroughly convinced that such is the case, for a conversation that took place between Mr. Reid and Mr. Pendleton in the city of Syracuse, conclusively proves the assertion. Mr. Pendleton asked Mr. Reid, knowing that he (Mr. Reid) had asserted that he had a great mass of evidence, whether or not he was willing to place that evidence before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. He said, "Why certainly I am." "Well, Mr. Reid, if that is the case, and the other side would agree to it, and the convention should then decide against you, what would you do?" Mr. Reid replied: "I would keep right on doing what I am doing now."

You spoke about the rank and file. I am with any man who says that he believes that a portion of the rank and file following those men are following them honestly. There are some few that I do not believe are honest in their convictions. That document which you saw here this morning, under the seal of the Cuyahoga County Court in Cleveland, Ohio, I had occasion to use in the City of Detroit. I brought that matter up and made the statement that Mr. McNulty had gone into court asking that the suit be advanced, and immediate trial had. A number of the members of Local No. 17 denied it and said, "Why, it is just the other way. McNulty and Collins got the postponement and Reid was anxious to have it tried." "Well," I said to them, "Would you believe it if I would get the record of the court under the seal of its clerk? Would that be sufficient evidence to convince you of what action was taken?" "Oh, certainly."

Well, I got that document and I sent

it to Detroit, to the President of the central body, asking him to show it to the Electrical Workers with whom I had had the conversation. He did so, and after they read it, one of them spoke up and said, "Anybody can write that."

Now, you cannot use argument with men if you cannot convince them when you bring the proof. I have just got this to say. Those men who are leading the secession movement are dishonest and I want to go on record, open and above board, that they are dishonest. They have not carried out a single obligation that they assumed in that agreement. I do not believe in temporizing with those people. I think that this convention should issue a proclamation and that the proclamation should be, "We will give you plenty of time to come in, to come with the recognized organization, but when those gates are closed to this organization it means a fight to a finish." (Applause.)

I believe in harmony, but I do not believe in peace at any price. I believe in peace, with honor. And this organization cannot have peace with honor if the other side do not accept the honorable terms which I believe this convention will offer them. (Prolonged applause.)

RESOLUTION 37.

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, approves the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. relative to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wherein the decision recognized as the only bona fide and legal organization of the I. B. of E. W. is that whose officers are F. J. McNulty, the International President; Peter W. Collins, International Secretary; W. A. Hogan, as International Treasurer; and all central bodies and building trades sections affiliated with the A. F. of L. are hereby requested to unseat any delegates who represent any local union of the I. B. of E. W. which is not chartered and affiliated with the A. F. of L.; be it further

Resolved, That all central bodies and building trades sections are hereby requested to use their influence to have all dual local unions in their respective cities affiliate with the I. B. of E. W. which is chartered by the A. F. of L.

CHARLES W. HANSCOM.
MARTIN T. JOYCE,
GEO. H. MILLER,
PHILIP H. SWEET, Pres.,
Massachusetts State Branch
A. F. of L.
D. D. DRISCOLL, Sec.-Treas.

ACCEPTANCE OF GRAND PRESIDENT McNULTY AT TENTH CONVENTION.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Tenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: To say that I feel deeply impressed with the honor that you have conferred upon me by again electing me as the president of our Brotherhood, is putting it mildly. I realize, as all delegates to this convention must realize, that many came here with doubts in their minds, many came here under instructions of their local unions, to vote against me. To those delegates I bear not the slightest ill will. To those who have had confidence in me throughout my administration, it pleases me more than it is possible for them to know that their confidence has not been misplaced. Men have placed obstacles in my way during my entire administration, men who had taken the same oath as I had taken, to fulfill the duties of their offices as prescribed by your constitution, and they were disloyal to those obligations, and instead of trying to build up our Brotherhood, they endeavored to tear it down. It has been indeed encouraging to have many delegates come to me after they were convinced that we were right and heartily shake my hand with the words, "Mac, I had a doubt in my mind before I came here, but you have cleared that doubt away, and I am going back to my constituents and tell them everything that I have heard." This great American labor movement does not come to conclusions simply because of the personnel of men. It has been said, with an effort to discredit my efforts, that I stood too high in the estimation of the officials of other labor organizations. The men that circulated those stories, in my opinion, circulated them for the reason that honesty of purpose was not held in high esteem by them. Whatever little ability I may have shown as your president has made me some personal friends, as well as making friends for our organization in the American labor movement. No man can truthfully say that I ever used the prestige of my position as Grand President for any political purpose. I have allowed the Vice Presidents in all events to select the organizers that were to be selected in their respective districts. The Vice Presidents have suggested at every time and every place where it was necessary to place a man in the field for the work of our organization. I could have done so with the power that was vested in me, but I thought that by allowing each district to

have a say in those matters it would mean more harmony and consequently greater success for our organization. But some of those men instead of trying to build up our organization continually sought to cause rebellion against your international officers. The rebellion has come, and I thank God that our ship has braved the storms that it has encountered and stands in such position today that it can go before this great American labor movement and say to those men that placed confidence in your officers that we were right, as the evidence showed, and we will get their support to the end of this battle. When the leaders of the seceders have gone into oblivion and are not recognized by this labor movement, those men whose characters have been maligned will stand before you deserving the honors conferred upon them by you as members of our Brotherhood. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Chairman and Brother Delegates, no one can say that I hold prejudice against any man. My report was under discussion this morning in your convention as to the terms upon which we would allow the seceders to come back to the fold. Does that report show that I hold any animosity against them? No. Because I realize that human nature cannot be changed, and that man can be led wrong when untruthful leaders go before them and malign the characters of others, and in making my recommendation I had in mind those men that had been led wrong, and I know that when the truth is known to those men that have been misled, they will come back to our organization and acknowledge that they have been misled. Many labor organizations have gone through the same battle that our Brotherhood is passing through now, and today they stand among the staunchest and most powerful organizations of this great American labor movement, and when this battle is over you are going to have a greater, a bigger and a more powerful Brotherhood of Electrical Workers than ever existed before, and, boys, from the bottom of my heart, I will repeat the words that I said at the Salt Lake convention, I will be the same F. J. McNulty in the future I have been in the past, trying to do justice to all, with favors to none, regardless of whether they may be outside men, inside men or shop men, knowing no east, west, north or south. I sincerely thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor that you have conferred upon me. (Loud and continued applause.)

ACCEPTANCE OF GRAND SECRETARY COLLINS.

Mr. President and Brothers: To say that I appreciate the re-election as Grand Secretary would be putting it lightly. I not only appreciate the honor again conferred upon me, but I desire to thank the delegates of this convention for their confidence.

My position from the beginning since my connection with the organization as a member and as its Grand Secretary has been simply this, that I had sworn to obey an obligation, and that obligation was the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; that I was not the one who made the law; that I was not the one to interpret it; that it simply defined my duties and I have obeyed our law and done my duty without fear or favor.

If the Grand Secretary were to say in conflict with the Constitution, that something could be done when the Constitution said otherwise, then he would be violating his oath of office.

I have made mistakes and I am always ready and willing to acknowledge a mistake, but I say that there has never been a mistake made and called to my attention that I have not gladly acknowledged and was willing to correct, and I have always been ready to place the blame where it properly belonged.

My position, as I have said, has been that from the beginning. My election as Grand Secretary today will not change that attitude in the future. The policy which I pursued in the past will be exactly the policy which I will pursue in the future; and if the time ever comes when it is a question of either my obeying my sworn obligation or sacrificing principle for the office for popularity's sake, then I am going to abide by my sworn obligation and take the consequence. (Applause.)

It is not necessary for me to add anything further. I recognize that every man who stands for principle and refuses to be bulldozed, will at all times be misunderstood, his motives will be misinterpreted; but his acts and his character will stand by him, and though the fight may be long and hard fought, even bitter, if he but stand by his principles and refuses to compromise with wrong, he must win and the vindication of right will prevail. (Applause.)

I have had my day in court in this convention, and you have given your verdict as to whether or not I have done my duty, and, brothers, as I said, my vindication, if I needed vindication, has been complete. I have been vindicated by the action of this organization, and the rank and file of this organization.

I wish to say further that I will meet

any man or any set of men any place and I will pay half of the expenses of any hall any place,—while my personal finances last—and I will guarantee to let them take as much time as they want to produce whatever they want to produce, and all I will ask for will be one hour in rebuttal and I will guarantee to convince them, gentlemen, they are wrong. (Applause.)

I made a statement before this convention to the effect that I have never made a statement previous to this convention or sent out any statement that was not the absolute truth, and I always signed my name to everything that I sent out. There was not a thing anonymous, and when I told this convention that I would make affidavit to my report I meant just what I said.

The printer who handled a few copies in advance did not have an opportunity to have that affidavit put into the report before it was delivered to the delegates, but I have the affidavit here and I want it to be read to this convention. Brother Joyce was with me and he can verify this. This affidavit will be printed in the report and you have unanimously adopted the report.

Delegate Joyce—Yes, I verify the affidavit. Grand President McNulty can also verify it.

Grand President McNulty—Yes, I verify the affidavit.

Grand Secretary Collins—I will attach that affidavit to every report sent out so that all may know that everything in the report of the Grand Secretary is a true statement and that the records of the general office at Springfield, as they appear in the report, are true and absolutely correct, as are all the statements therein.

No man's character needs vindication from slurs, and no man's character needs vindication from the slanders or misrepresentations of selfish men who would try to asperse it. In the future when I have passed away, when this fight is over and forgotten and when every man in the electrical trade is in this organization, I am willing at that time, as I am today, that the future may judge of the past, and if I have been derelict, if I have in any way attempted to deceive this organization or this body of men, or if I have in any way violated a single obligation of my oath of office, then I am willing that the tombstone upon my grave shall bear an epitaph that reads: "This man was unworthy of his trust."

Gentlemen, in closing, I thank you sincerely. My day in court has come, and while I have had little pleasure during the past four years other than doing my duty as I have seen it, I will take pleas-

ure from now on in showing to the world that a man who tried to do his duty and was slandered and villified was willing to allow his fellow men to judge him when they had an opportunity to see all the facts, and that this man was upheld.

This is my answer to those who malign me; that I have met the men who were to judge of the acts of their officers and that whatever their decision was that I

was willing to abide by it.

Gentlemen, I heartily abide by the decision of the convention, and while I have the strength to do my duty as I see it and as the constitution directs me, there will not be a man in the Brotherhood or a local union in the Brotherhood big enough to make me do otherwise. (Loud and continued applause, three cheers and a tiger.)

REINSTATING.

In reply to requests for information from several delegates, Grand President McNulty made the following statement:

The recommendation in my report approved by the committee and indorsed by the convention, provides that all those who have become in bad standing in our Brotherhood through this secession movement, who return to the fold on or before December 15, can do so by paying the current per capita. That means if they should come in in November, they would pay the November per capita, and after they are in thirty days then they shall be entitled to all the benefits of our Brotherhood.

Now, I made it lenient. I studied it very deeply, realizing that over 90 per cent of the men that are following the leaders of the secession movement today have been misled. And now that we are in position to place the question right before them, I believe that they should not be punished severely for the acts of a few who would disrupt our whole Brotherhood, and I sincerely trust though the opinions of some delegates may be that it is not severe enough, that it will be adopted.

Remarks by Delegate Godshall, of the Executive Board.

Grand President McNulty: In reply to the remarks of Delegate Godshall, of the Executive Board, I wish to say that my intention is that they are to come in by locals, and if there are individual members that desire to sever their connections with bodies that do not come in, then I say it would take them also, but not if they remain with the opposition.

In reply to the further remarks of Delegate Godshall, of the Executive Board, I wish to say right here that there is not any living man that knew what my recommendation would be on that particular question because I had it until 3 o'clock of the morning upon which I made that report, and any man who says he did know it is stating a falsehood, outside of one man that read over my report as I was going along correcting it, and if any reports of that got out it is merely guess work on their part.

I will also say that in such cities as we have loyal unions of the I. B. E. W. that anybody in that city desiring to reinstate must be reinstated through the loyal Local Union.

Delegate Raven, No. 134: I rise to make a motion. My motion is that this body treat with the secession movement as individuals, that is, that they be considered in no other light, that they be reinstated as individuals and not as locals. I do not want to see any references made to them, or any recognition given to them of any description as a body. We do not recognize them as a body.

Seconded by Delegate Rosseau, No. 134. Remarks by different delegates.

Grand President McNulty: I want to say that Brother Raven's motion does not conflict with the intention of my recommendation, because I do not believe in negotiating with the members of that organization as an organization, and if the Local Unions come back they are coming back individually, so there is no conflict.

There being requests from several delegates for information, Grand President McNulty made the following statement:

"Now, Brother delegates, I merely rise again, and it is not for the purpose of trying to cut any one else off from talking, but it seems to me that discussion is going on here unnecessarily. Now, one brother arises to say that he insists in turning in the charter, and all that. Our Constitution covers all that subject matter. When a local becomes suspended or secedes it forfeits all rights of the organization, and we will be compelled when a Local Union becomes reinstated to make a record of it, and what is the use of putting down in your records all of this matter. It amounts to nothing. The recommendation that I made meant just what it said, not to recognize the leaders of this movement in any way, shape or form, and if it goes through, whoever your officers are will have to follow that, and so far as insisting in getting the property or charter is concerned, that belongs to us, the Constitution says that it belongs to us, and that when a Local

Union secedes, on demand of the officers, they turn over to the Grand President and that demand will be made and that matter all attended to.

Delegate Lenahan, No. 534: As an amendment I move you we give the Grand President and the Grand Executive Board

power to treat with those electrical workers not members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as they see fit, for the best interests of the I. B. E. W.

Seconded by Delegate Bixby, No. 187. Amendment carried.

THINGS MATERIAL AND IMMATERIAL.

BY W. J. ROHR.

If you had made up your mind to make a change in the style collar that you had been in the habit of wearing, naturally you would go to some haberdasher. If you had made it your business to see that the Laundry Workers' Union Label was upon your collars you no doubt would insist that the same be upon the new style. If you couldn't get the new one with the label what would you do? This condition of affairs faced Henry Ott, prominent in Organized Labor circles for several years. Henry dropped into Seiter Brothers, Thirteenth and Vine streets, and made his wants known. There was a certain style collar that just conformed to that fat little neck of Henry's. But, oh, you unionist! The label was very much minus. Now Seiter Bros. carry, as a matter of fact, the largest line of union-labeled haberdashery in the Queen City. Henry was stumped for a minute. He had found just what he wanted. "Send one of those collars to a union factory and have them make me a dozen," said Henry. This Mr. Seiter did, and once again the unionism of a man triumphed over "I couldn't get the label on what I wanted." No one ever questioned the unionism that flows in Mr. Ott's veins, and with this illuminating example, it is hoped that some of those who "can't-find-the-label" boys will get in the game with both feet.

One of our exchanges insists that there are few insects useful to mankind. How pessimistic this rings! We wot of the one who arouses you at all hours of the night with his insistent bite for blood, and when you crush him he exudes an odor that parallels that of Mr. Polecat. Then we have the miniature humming bird. Who is there who has not enjoyed the little pleasantries of the Species Mosquito? His sawmill and well-driving apparatus are the most delicate and powerful known to mechanics. Then we have the flea. Gee, whiz, but that boy can go some! Just notice how he lightly and gracefully glides in and out of the hair of a dog—and sometimes on man. His is a joyful and happy life. Then we have an insect which is quite common with those who taboo abolitions of the person. Ask any one of those who harbor this little parasite, and he will tell you

that he is first cousin to the man who never works and who never spins. Are these useful? Well, sometimes they compel some to renovate their clothing and buy an ointment. So far as those insects which we have enumerated, we venture the statement that they are just as valuable to humanity as the individual who sells his birthright for a mess of pottage. The insect that is really a benefit to mankind is the money bee, and without exception you will find that, as in insect life, all the rest of them are trying to get away from the bee that which he has created by his industry and thrift. The insect in the human family is the thing that wings its way where labor troubles crop out. He neither creates good conditions, neither has he sufficient manhood to rouse out of the slough of stealing the blood of the honest toiler or sleeper. But like the bug of the bed, he comes in when he thinks he can get a few drops of blood with an increased richness, and smacks his weazoned facial orifice with anticipation of getting something for nothing. Insects, and plenty of them! But the worst of all, and the most pestiferous is the insect that preys upon the misfortunes of his fellows. The strikebreaker is the knave of all insects.

Did you ever notice the students of art while viewing a study in the nude at an art museum? Or, on the other hand, did you notice the class of patrons who graced a racy Salome dance with their presence? If you did, you probably were very much impressed by their highly developed aesthetic taste. On the other hand, did you ever notice those same people passing along some swimming hole or river bank, and listen to the terrific noise they made to the authorities about the shocking display of bare skins? It is not for this department to draw the line of demarkation, but sometimes it would seem that some people have the unblushing hide of the rhinoceros, and other times they have a skin as thin and tender as an egg without a shell. Professors prate about false modesty, but we would suggest that in the case of the small boy and the swimming hole, the objectors are suffering with a severe and well-developed case of hypocrisy.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

August 1, 1905, to August 1, 1909.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 16, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Tenth Regular Convention, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—GREETING:

We, your Auditing Committee, appointed in accordance with Section 6 of Article XXIII of the Constitution, convened at the General Office in compliance with above mentioned article and section of the Constitution of the I. B. E. W., and immediately organized and took up our duties.

We employed the Certified Audit Company of the city of Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. Your committee desires to state that after a very thorough and systematic investigation as to the administration of the General Office, we find that all records and accounts have been kept in excellent order, reflecting the greatest credit upon our Grand Secretary. We also desire to commend the efficiency and character of the office force. We also find that the supply department, previously operated at a loss, shows a substantial profit under the present administration. We also find a saving of approximately 100 per cent in the publishing of the Electrical Worker, the official journal.

We find a complete record of all receipts and disbursements, with the exception of from February 1, 1908, to April 18, 1908, during which period the checks and vouchers are missing. From the information furnished your committee, we believe these checks and vouchers were taken by and are still in the possession of F. J. Sullivan, former employee of the General Office. The disbursements made during this period were all verified by tracing the above mentioned checks and vouchers through the banks.

Your committee desires to call your attention to the fact that our complete audit is to and including July 31, 1909, but we wish to call your attention to the fact that by auditing to July 31 only, it gives the Grand Secretary an opportunity to use the receipts of at least five weeks to cover any shortage that might exist. Therefore, we brought a test audit down to September 4, 1909. We find by so doing the officers of the dual organization, thinking our audit closed on July 31, 1909, did, through misrepresentation, succeed in drawing out in cash from Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, approximately \$13,500. This matter, we believe, will be fully brought to your attention in detail by the Grand Secretary. The financial report furnished by Certified Audit Company is as follows:

CHAS. P. FORD,
L. C. GRASSER,
WM. CHILES.

Delegate Grasser, 404, then read Auditing Committee's report. I desire to state, Mr. Chairman, that since that time the matter has been taken up by attorneys in Cleveland, together with the banks there, and hence these communications, which I will proceed to read:

Delegate Grasser, 404 (continuing): Now, brothers, this letter comes from the attorneys, and it deals with this matter. I have just stated regarding the withdrawal of the \$13,000 by misrepresentation.

Grand President McNulty: I want to say, in addition to all this, that I went to Cleveland last Friday, when this thing first came to my attention,

and conferred with our attorneys, and they informed me that the bank officials had been trying to get Sullivan and Murphy ever since they found out they had put their foot in it, but up to that time they had failed. The officials of the bank have been repeatedly at our attorney's office. Our attorneys have told them that they would hold them personally responsible for this money.

I gave them instructions to proceed, in order to protect the rights of the Brotherhood, which they were preparing for when I left, as their letter will show. They also state it is up to the bank to hold Murphy and Sullivan responsible for it.

How they came to get it, our attorneys were at a loss to know. There were only two ways of looking at it in their opinion. They said they either made the mistake in thinking that it was a proper court order that Sullivan and his colleagues presented, or else that Sullivan and Murphy had furnished a bond to the bank; but, the way the officials of that bank have acted since this came out, they said, influences them to believe that the latter is not the case, as they have been trying to locate Sullivan and Murphy ever since; and he has assured us, after calling the other attorneys in for a consultation, that there was no possible chance of their getting away with it, unless, as he said, if the courts in Cleveland should decide the case against us; but that the evidence procured by Starr himself on his trip to our General Office and to St. Louis proves our case, and that was why Starr wanted that portion stricken from the record, after he himself had brought it out; so that, they say, there is not one chance in a thousand of the case being decided against us.

Now, I said, Mr. Stewart, is it not possible that politics was brought to bear here on this matter? "No, sir, Mr. McNulty; no judge would allow politics to interfere in the discharge of his duties on any case where he knows there is an appeal over his head." He said: "We men in the profession have known of cases where influence has been brought to bear, such, for instance," he said, "as when we applied to have the case advanced." He said that in that case a judge, if he so desired, could be influenced, because there is no appeal over him on that; it ends right with him. But, he says, in a case of this kind, he must conform to the law, because it may be appealed to a higher court, and the result is that no judge wants any decision which he renders overruled." So, he said: "You can tell your convention to rest entirely assured that there cannot be any miscarriage of justice and there is not one chance in a thousand of the opposition getting a verdict in court."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 15, 1909.

MR. C. P. FORD,
MR. L. C. GRASSER,
MR. W. M. CHILES,

*Auditing Committee International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
Springfield, Illinois.*

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, kept by the Secretary and Treasurer, covering the period of four years and ending with the close of business on July 31, 1909.

The general offices of the Brotherhood are located in the Pierik Building at Springfield, Illinois, where the examination was made from August 25 to September 15, inclusive. During the said four years from August 1, 1905, to August 1, 1909, the officers in charge of the Brotherhood's accounts and funds were:

H. W. Sherman, Secretary from Aug. 1, 1905, to Nov. 1, 1905.
Peter W. Collins, Secretary from Nov. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1909.
F. J. Sheehan, Treasurer from Aug. 1, 1905, to Dec. 29, 1905.
F. J. Sullivan, Treasurer from Dec. 29, 1905, to May 1, 1908.
J. E. McCadden, Treasurer from July 1, 1908, to Aug. 1, 1909.

The showing of the books is herewith presented, and with a view to convenient reference, our report is divided and arranged as follows:

- Exhibit A—Receipts from Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit B—Disbursements from Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit C—Verification of Cash.
- Exhibit D—General Ledger Balances on Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit E—Statement of Resources and Liabilities Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit F—List of Stock, etc., on hand Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit G—Statement of Bank Balances Aug. 1, 1909.
- Exhibit H—Statement of District Council Funds.
- Exhibit I—Statement of Per Capita Tax Paid.
- Exhibit J—Statement of Salaries and Expenses of Grand Officers and Executive Board.
- Exhibit K—Statement of Expenses Executive Board Meetings General Office.
- Exhibit L—Expense of Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions—Jamestown and Denver.
- Exhibit M—Statement of Advances made by the General Office.
- Exhibit N—Statement of San Francisco Relief Fund.
- Exhibit O—Statement of Hatters' Fund.
- Exhibit P—Statement of Peter W. Collins, Trustee for Local Union No. 86.
- Exhibit Q—Statement of Peter W. Collins, Trustee for Local Union No. 6.
- Exhibit R—Statement of Over-payments and Returned Remittances.

EXHIBIT A.

RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 1, 1905, TO AUGUST 1, 1909.

Cash balance Aug. 1, 1905 as shown by Secretary's general ledger.....	\$ 46,038.82
Per capita	304,712.50
Dues to General Office	3,083.50
Initiation	47,792.10
Supplies	8,621.58
Electrical Worker	14,821.69
Bonds	742.35
Defense	648.80
Buttons	2,267.75
Cuff buttons	191.00
Charms	158.00
Badges	306.55
Loan to Local Union No. 3, New York (repaid July 19, 1907).....	10,000.00
Charter	35.29
Advances refunded	2,204.25
Refunds on various accounts	3,014.94
Sundry small items	57.34
Match safes .....	.75
Interest credited by banks, Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1907.....	2,678.52
Interest remitted by banks, Aug. 1, 1907, to Aug. 1, 1909.....	2,004.04
Special assessment	3,044.95
F. J. McNulty account, New York No. 3.....	3,787.00
Total	<u>\$456,271.62</u>

EXHIBIT B.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM AUGUST 1, 1905, TO AUGUST 1, 1909.

Organization Fund	\$ 17,954.90
Defense Fund	27,173.30
District Council Fund	101,224.62
Death claims	33,200.00
Electrical Worker	27,993.44
Office supplies	5,222.83
Local Union supplies	4,700.77
Advances	3,464.70
Bonds	2,032.34
Badges, buttons and charms	1,730.19
Telegraph	1,286.19
Telephone	347.34
Express	1,569.22
Postage	2,931.18

Rent	2,460.33
Auditing	1,726.50
Auditing Local Union No. 3	330.00
Janitor	40.00
Delegate expense	557.82
Legal services	2,124.55
Donation San Francisco sufferers	500.00
Louisville convention	18,967.17
Expense Grand Officers and Executive Board, Louisville convention	396.69
Expense printing and mailing convention report	534.25
Expense, general—Grand Officers and Executive Board	30,375.82
Expense, salaries officers and employes	59,208.81
Cash charged to F. J. Sheehan, ex-Treasurer	850.16
Per Capita—American Federation of Labor	5,867.50
American Federation Bldg. Trades Dept.	865.00
American Federation Metal Trades Dept.	571.25
American Federation Spl. Asst. Typo. Union	340.00
American Federation Spl. Asst. Buck Stove Inj.	310.00
American Federation Spl. Asst. VanCleve Inj.	310.00
Trades and Labor Congress, Canada	81.00
International Bldg. Trades Council	393.75
International Bldg. Trades Council Spl. Asst.	250.00
Insurance	56.80
Printing Report Grand Secretary	254.00
Trade Mark and Copyright	55.00
Refunds	94.00
Organization and special work	2,348.81
Special watchmen	1,057.50
Mutual Trades Conference	333.00
P. W. Collins (voted by Executive Board)	129.77
General expense	247.40
Light (two years)	122.28
American Federation of Labor conventions	2,796.05
Trades and Labor Congress	81.00
	<u>\$366,017.14</u>
Cash on hand and in banks Aug. 1, 1909 (not including interest credited since injunction)	90,254.48
Total	<u>\$456,271.62</u>

EXHIBIT C.

VERIFICATION OF CASH.

Total receipts, as shown by Cash Books, from Aug. 1, 1907, to Aug. 1, 1909 ..	<u>\$168,857.56</u>
Deposited during same period in State National Bank	\$ 68,540.31
Deposited during same period in Lincoln Bank	\$94,440.39
Withdrawn in cash from this account	10,000.00
	<u>84,440.39</u>
Paid out by P. W. Collins, G. S., of current funds received (receipts on file) ..	14,512.59
Cash in Peter W. Collins' hands Aug. 1, 1909 (deposited after Aug. 1)	1,334.48
Total	<u>\$168,827.77</u>
Shortage in deposits Aug. 1, 1909	29.79
	<u>\$168,857.56</u>

STATEMENT OF SHORT AND OVER DEPOSITS.

	OVER.
July, 1909	\$ 7.00
Nov., 1908, to Feb., 1909	13.21
	<u>20.21</u>
	SHORT.
March, 1909	\$50.00
	<u>20.21</u>
Net shortage	<u>\$29.79</u>

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AUGUST 1, 1909.

Cash in hands of P. W. Collins, G. S., Aug. 1, 1909.....	\$ 1,334.48
Lincoln Bank, net	2,738.29
State National Bank, net	3,079.46
Guardian Savings & Trust Co., net.....	13,600.00
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., net	1,500.00
Cleveland Trust Co., net	19,246.66
Society for Savings, net	15,200.00
Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., net.....	17,300.80
Superior Savings & Trust Co., net	16,225.00
Total	\$ 90,224.69
Cash balance, general ledger	90,254.48
Cash short	\$ 29.79

STATEMENT OF FUNDS SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

Cash in hands of P. W. Collins, G. S. (counted).....	\$ 213.98
Lincoln Bank, net	5,098.23
State National Bank, net	3,079.46
Superior Savings & Trust Co., net.....	16,225.00
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., net.....	1,500.00
Cleveland Trust Co., net	19,246.66
Society for Savings, net	15,200.00
Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., net.....	17,300.80
Guardian Savings & Trust Co., net.....	3,100.00
Withdrawal from Guardian S. & T. Co. since Aug. 1, 1909, paid to F. J. Sullivan and J. W. Murphy	10,500.00
Total	\$ 91,461.13
Cash balance brought down to date	91,493.92
*Cash short	29.79

*Paid by P. W. Collins, G. S., personal check and deposited to credit of Brotherhood Sept. 15, 1909.

EXHIBIT D.

GENERAL LEDGER BALANCES ON AUGUST 1, 1909.

Folio.		Dr.	Cr.
3	Cash	\$90,254.48	.....
10	General Fund	1,518.45	.....
19	Organization Fund .....	.....	\$ 9.37
38	Convention Fund .....	.....	28,082.67
31	District Council Fund .....	.....	29,067.68
46	Defense Fund .....	.....	101.50
52	Reserve Fund .....	.....	35,497.16
234	P. W. Collins	76.45	.....
234	F. J. McNulty	334.00	.....
234	C. McConaughy	100.00	.....
234	F. J. Sullivan	300.00	.....
234	J. J. Reid	150.00	.....
234	E. G. Smith	100.00	.....
234	Jas. P. Noonan	25.00	.....
229	Death Claim No. 613, Local Union 36, E. B. Lawrence..	.....	100.00
	Totals	\$92,858.38	\$92,858.38

EXHIBIT E.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON AUGUST 1, 1909.
(Including Non-Ledger Items.)

RESOURCES.

Cash deposited in banks.....	\$88,890.21	
Cash on hand	1,334.48	
Cash shortage (deposited Sept. 15, 1909).....	29.79	
Advances to sundry persons	1,085.45	
General Fund (Dr. balance)	1,518.45	
Furniture and fixtures (inventory).....	1,627.00	
Supplies on hand (inventory).....	850.33	
Deposit in Post Office (2nd class privilege, estimated).....	1,057.14	
Interest credited by banks since injunction.....	4,801.51	
Total		\$101,194.36

LIABILITIES.

District Council Fund	\$29,067.68	
Unpaid Death Claim No. 613, L. U. No. 36.....	100.00	
Surplus apportioned, viz:		
Organization Fund	\$ 9.37	
Convention Fund	28,082.67	
Defense Fund	101.50	
Reserve Fund	35,497.16	
	63,690.70	
Surplus unapportioned	7,585.01	
Unpaid bills and accounts	750.97	
Total		\$101,194.36

EXHIBIT F.

LIST OF STOCK ON HAND AUGUST 1, 1909.

Old seals	35	\$ 1.50	\$ 52.50
200-page ledgers.....	259	.45	116.55
400-page ledgers, F. S.....	104	.90	93.60
Day books	84	.25	21.00
Roll call books	182	.33 1-3	60.67
Treasurer's cash books.....	13	.20	2.60
R. S. minute books.....	215	.26 ~	55.90
Constitutions	5,148	8.00 per M.	41.18
Secretary warrant books	116	.12	13.92
Treasurer Rec. books.....	230	.12	27.60
F. S. Rept. blanks.....	10,000	4.00 per M.	40.00
D. C. warrant books.....	57	.15	8.55
Traveling cards	5,375	4.80 per M.	25.80
Remittance blanks	9,000	1.50 per M.	13.50
Application blanks	10,000	1.20 per M.	12.00
Rituals	708	19.50 per M.	13.80
Arrearage blanks	5,500	1.80 per M.	9.90
Due books	5,360	7.50 per M.	40.20
Large envelopes	15,000	2.25 per M.	33.75
Small envelopes	9,000	1.35 per M.	12.15
Letter heads	7,500	1.30 per M.	9.75
Withdrawal cards	275	.01	2.75
Working cards .....	.756	1.60 per M.	1.21
Rolled gold charms.....	9	.75	6.75
Solid gold buttons.....	108	.60	64.80
Cuff buttons, S. gold, pr.....	5	13.50 per doz.	5.65
R. G. lapel buttons.....	83	.30	24.90
R. G. cuff buttons, pr.....	6	.75	4.50
S. G. small lapel buttons.....	99	.35	34.65

GENERAL OFFICE—GRAND SECRETARY.

135 Transfer files	\$ 13.50
1 Rotary Neostyle	35.00
2 Revolving stools and 7 chairs.....	3.50
3 Vertical letter files, 1 vertical 10-drawer, 1 vertical combination card and document file	1.50
1 Clock	4.50
1 Large standing desk	25.00
1 Typewriter and desk	90.00
1 Large oak Table, 5x10	40.00
1 Large oak table, 4x8	9.00
96 Yards linoleum	10.00
36 Vertical letter cases	36.00
6 Vertical letter cases (wooden).....	8.00
28 Rolls of wrapping paper	43.40

GRAND SECRETARY'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

1 Large safe and 1 small safe	275.00
1 Universal Adding Machine	315.00
1 Roll top desk	30.00
1 Flat desk	20.00
3 Revolving office chairs	10.50
1 Typewriter desk and typewriter	80.00
1 Small cabinet file	2.00

GRAND PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

2 Sectional bookcases	\$ 31.50
1 Roller top desk	20.00
1 Revolving chair	2.00
1 Vertical letter file	30.00
1 Typewriter and desk	50.00
3 Chairs at 50c each	1.50

STOCK ROOM.

1 Flat top desk	\$ 9.00
1 Wrapping table—oak 3x6	4.50
1 Stool	1.00
3 Chairs	3.00
1 Postal scale	3.50
1 Balance scale	4.00
1 Elliott stencil cutter	67.50
1 Elliott addressing machine	115.00
1 Stencil case, 800 frames	72.00
1 Yerbe file with comb. sheet	36.00
2 Small combination files	1.80
1 Wrapping paper frame .....	.50
1 Letter press	1.00
3 Waste paper baskets .....	.50
2 Old safes at Washington, D. C.....	100.00
Shelving for stock	5.00
1 Yerk. card letter file	11.50
6 Seal cuts, at 75c each	4.50

Total\$2,477.33

EXHIBIT G.

STATEMENT OF BANK BALANCES AUGUST 1, 1909.

	Bal. charged on books.	Interest cred- ited by banks since injunc- tion.	Balance re- ported by banks Aug. 1, 1909.
Lincoln Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	\$ 2,738.29	.....	\$ 4,790.48
State National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	3,079.46	.....	3,079.46
Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	13,600.00	\$ 549.44	14,149.44
Sangamon Loan & Tr. Co., Springfield, Ill..	1,500.00	91.71	1,591.71
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.....	19,246.66	1,178.02	20,424.68
Society for Savings	15,200.00	930.36	16,130.36
Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	17,300.80	1,058.90	18,359.70
Superior Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O..	16,225.00	993.08	17,218.08
Totals.....	\$88,890.21	\$ 4,801.51	\$95,743.91

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

ADJUSTMENT.

Balance on books August 1, 1909	\$88,890.21
Interest credited by banks since injunction	4,801.51
Checks outstanding	2,052.19

Total\$95,743.91

RECONCILIATION OF BANK BALANCES WITH GRAND SECRETARY'S GENERAL LEDGER BALANCE
ON AUGUST 1, 1909.

Balance reported by banks August 1, 1909.....	\$95,743.91
Cash in hands of P. W. Collins, G. S.....	1,334.48
Cash shortage deposited Sept. 15, 1909.....	29.79

Total\$97,108.18

Interest credited by banks since injunction.....	\$4,801.51
Checks outstanding (listed below)	2,052.19
	6,853.70

Grand Secretary's General Ledger balance Aug. 1, 1909.....\$90,254.48

CHECKS OUTSTANDING AUGUST 1, 1909, LINCOLN BANK, SPRINGFIELD.

Check No.	
2406	\$ 100.00
2452 .....	.84
2477	56.00
2478	56.00
2482	56.00
2483	100.00
2484	150.00
2485	594.00
2486	450.00
2487	1.17
2488	2.50
2489	14.00
2490	60.00
2491	30.00
2492	30.00
2493	14.65
2494	100.00
2495	100.00
2497	48.00
2498	84.78
2499	2.50
2500	1.75
Total	\$2,052.19

INTEREST STATEMENT ON FUNDS OF THE BROTHERHOOD FROM AUGUST 1, 1905, TO
AUGUST 1, 1907.

Dec. 1, 1905	Hartford Trust Co.....	\$ 272.58
July 1, 1906	Dime Savings & Banking Co.....	417.53
Jan. 1, 1907	Dime Savings & Banking Co.....	876.14
July 1, 1907	Dime Savings & Banking Co.....	300.00
July 1, 1907	Depositors' Savings & Trust Co.....	246.66
April 1, 1907	Guardian Savings & Trust Co.....	100.00
July 1, 1907	Superior Savings & Trust Co.....	225.00
July 1, 1907	Society for Savings.....	200.00
June 29, 1907	State National Bank.....	40.61
Total		\$2,678.52

INTEREST REMITTED BY BANKS SINCE AUGUST 1, 1907.

Oct. 10, 1907	Guardian Savings & Trust Co.....	\$ 258.67
Dec. 31, 1907	State National Bank.....	42.43
Jan. 7, 1908	Depositors' Savings & Trust Co.....	381.58
Jan. 7, 1908	Dime Savings & Banking Co.....	339.33
Jan. 10, 1908	Superior Savings & Trust Co.....	312.83
Jan. 14, 1908	Society for Savings.....	287.33
April 6, 1908	Guardian Savings & Trust Co.....	272.00
April 22, 1908	Lincoln Bank	13.14

May 15, 1908	Lincoln Bank	7.86
June 2, 1908	Lincoln Bank	12.85
July 31, 1908	Lincoln Bank	22.05
Sept. 1, 1908	Lincoln Bank	12.85
Oct. 8, 1908	Lincoln Bank	12.75
Nov. 2, 1908	Lincoln Bank	1.15
Dec. 2, 1908	Lincoln Bank	.48
March 1, 1909	Lincoln Bank	1.32
March 30, 1909	Lincoln Bank	5.59
April 30, 1909	Lincoln Bank	5.10
June 7, 1909	Lincoln Bank	4.27
July 1, 1909	Lincoln Bank	4.93
July 31, 1909	Lincoln Bank	5.53

Total\$2,004.04

INTEREST ACCRUED ON BANK ACCOUNTS SINCE AUGUST 17, 1908, NOT CREDITED IN CASH
AND NOT CHARGED TO BANKS AS PER BANK REPORTS.

Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.	\$ 91.71
Superior Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	993.08
Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	549.44
Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.	930.36
Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	1,058.90
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	1,178.02

Total\$4,801.51

EXHIBIT H.

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT COUNCIL FUNDS JANUARY 1, 1906, TO AUGUST 1, 1909.

	Amount Apportioned.	Amount Disbursed.	Balances.
New York and New Jersey, No. 1, First Dist.	\$ 15,006.00	\$ 12,023.70	\$ 2,982.30
New England, No. 2, First Dist.	7,014.30	6,530.47	483.83
Philadelphia and E. Pa., No. 3, First Dist.	7,909.30	7,278.92	630.38
Schenectady, No. 4, First Dist.	5,174.65	3,570.82	1,603.83
Buffalo and New York, No. 5, First Dist.	8,566.75	6,542.11	2,024.64
Michigan and Ohio, No. 6, First Dist.	9,328.10	5,916.45	3,411.65
Pittsburg, No. 7, First Dist.	3,461.35	3,136.12	325.23
Michigan, No. 8, First Dist.	593.50	593.50	.....
Canada, No. 8, First Dist.	2,431.00	1,955.39	475.61
Southern Bell. Nos. 1 and 2, Second Dist.	6,142.35	5,492.18	650.17
Texas, Arkansas & Indian Territory, No. 3, Second Dist.	3,322.75	2,702.25	620.50
Illinois and Indiana, No. 4, Second Dist.	5,378.10	4,550.00	828.10
St. Louis and Vicinity, No. 5, Second Dist.	7,176.05	4,100.00	3,076.05
Iowa and Nebraska, No. 6, Second Dist.	3,478.80	2,636.00	842.80
Wisconsin and Northwest, No. 7, Second Dist.	4,247.65	4,079.81	167.84
Cook County, No. 8, Second Dist.	11,590.80	8,056.60	3,534.20
Pacific Coast, No. 1, Third Dist.	23,042.45	17,331.80	5,710.65
Inter-Mountain, No. 2, Third District.	3,376.95	2,822.65	554.30
Centennial, No. 3, Third Dist.	2,598.90	1,905.85	693.05
Unapportioned	452.55	.....	452.55
Total	\$130,292.30	\$101,224.62	\$29,067.68

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

EXHIBIT I.

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA TAX PAID AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Date Paid.		For Month of:	On Number of Members.	Amount.
1905.				
Aug. 26		July, August and September.....	21,000	\$ 315.00
Dec. 18		October	21,000	105.00
1906.				
Jan. 31		November	21,000	105.00
Feb. 17		December	21,000	105.00
Feb. 17		January	21,000	105.00
April 21		February	21,000	105.00
April 21		March	21,000	105.00
June 15		April	21,000	105.00
June 15		May	21,000	105.00
Aug. 21		June	21,000	105.00
Aug. 21		July	21,000	105.00
Sept. 5		August and September.....	21,000	210.00
Oct. 11		October	21,000	105.00
Nov. 30		November	31,000	155.00
1907.				
Jan. 19		December	31,000	155.00
Feb. 14		January	31,000	155.00
March 21		February	31,000	155.00
April 27		March	31,000	155.00
May 29		April	31,000	155.00
June 28		May	31,000	155.00
Aug. 16		June and July.....	31,000	310.00
Sept. 24		August and September.....	31,000	310.00
Nov. 8		October	31,000	155.00
Dec. 10		November	31,000	155.00
1908.				
Jan. 28		December	31,000	155.00
April 1		January, February and March.....	32,500	487.50
June 22		April and May.....	32,500	325.00
Sept. 15		June, July and August.....	32,500	487.50
Oct. 28		September	32,500	162.50
Feb. 1		October and November.....	17,000	170.00
March 6		December	17,000	85.00
April 17		January and February.....	12,000	120.00
June 21		March and April.....	12,000	120.00
July 23		May	12,000	60.00
Total				\$5,867.50

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

		Amount.
1905.		
Dec. 27	Typographical Union	\$ 840.00
1907.		
Dec. 10	Buck's Stove Co.....	310.00
Dec. 10	Van Cleave injunction.....	310.00
Total		\$1,460.00

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

	For Month of:	Amount.
1908.		
Sept. 30	Charter	\$ 50.00
	July and August.....	162.50
Oct. 28	September	81.25
1909.		
Feb. 1	October and November.....	85.00
March 6	December	42.50
April 17	January and February.....	60.00
June 21	March and April.....	60.00
July 23	May	30.00
Total		\$ 571.25

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

1908.		For month of:	Amount.
May	5	Charter	\$ 100.00
May	5	April	81.25
July	20	May	81.25
Sept.	15	June, July and August.....	243.75
Oct.	28	September	81.25
1909.			
Feb.	1	October and November.....	85.00
March	6	December	42.50
April	17	January and February.....	60.00
June	21	March and April.....	60.00
July	23	May	30.00
Total			\$865.00

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS CANADA.

1907.		Amount.
April	9	\$ 81.00

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

1906.		For Month of:	Amount.
April	19	January, February and March.....	\$ 37.50
June	13	April	12.50
July	3	May and June.....	25.00
Aug.	2	July	12.50
Sept.	5	August and September.....	25.00
Nov.	13	October	18.75
1907.			
Jan.	19	November	18.75
Feb.	14	December and January.....	37.50
March	21	February	18.75
April	27	March	18.75
May	29	April	18.75
June	28	May	18.75
Aug.	31	June and July.....	37.50
Sept.	23	August and September.....	37.50
Nov.	30	October	18.75
Dec.	10	November	18.75
1908.			
Jan.	28	December	18.75
Total			\$ 293.75

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT INTERNATIONAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

1906.		Amount.
Dec.	8	\$ 250.00

EXHIBIT J.

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES GRAND OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.
FROM AUGUST 1, 1905, TO AUGUST 1, 1909.

	From Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1906.		From Aug. 1, 1906, to Aug. 1, 1907.	
	Salary.	Expense.	Salary.	Expense.
G. P., F. J. McNulty	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,311.28	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 742.39
G. S., H. W. Sherman (3 mo.).....	506.67	.....	.....	.....
G. S., Peter W. Collins (9½ mo.).....	1,593.60	91.10	2,000.00	110.50
G. T., F. J. Sheehan (3 mo.).....	50.00	5.10	.....	.....
G. T., F. J. Sullivan (9 mo.).....	432.00	1.50	1,400.00	157.93
1st V. P., F. J. Sweek.....	125.00	346.16	.....	.....
2nd V. P., E. F. Mallory.....	375.00	319.19	.....	.....
3rd V. P., J. P. Connor.....	437.50	487.72	.....	.....
4th V. P., F. G. O'Connell.....	404.00	373.59	.....	.....
4th V. P., E. P. Allman.....	250.00	476.95	.....	.....
4th V. P., M. J. Sullivan.....	1,250.00	1,464.05	1,500.00	852.72
4th V. P., J. J. Reid.....	1,234.00	984.40	1,500.00	1,580.60
4th V. P., J. P. Noonan.....	1,000.00	885.01	1,500.00	1,321.01

4th V. P., Dale Smith	592.00	638.40	.....	.....
Executive Board—				
Geo. G. King .....	.....	76.00	.....	273.56
J. J. McLaughlin .....	.....	212.30	.....	556.45
W. S. Godshall.....	.....	60.60	.....	100.25
John O'Connor .....	.....	144.26	.....	165.57
W. Graham .....	.....	.....	.....	9.30
J. Fitzgerald .....	.....	137.40	.....	5.70
C. P. Lofthouse .....	.....	19.55	.....	.....
Total	\$10,249.77	\$ 8,034.56	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 5,875.93

	From Aug. 1, 1907, to Aug. 1, 1908.		From Aug. 1, 1908, to Aug. 1, 1909.	
	Salary.	Expense.	Salary.	Expense.
G. P., F. J. McNulty	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,242.62	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,509.94
G. S., P. W. Collins.....	2,000.00	16.15	2,000.00	802.66
G. T., F. J. Sullivan, Aug., 1907-Apr., 1908	950.00	.....	.....	.....
G. T., J. E. McCadden.....	.....	55.80	200.00	40.09
V. P., J. P. Noonan.....	1,500.00	1,096.46	1,500.00	1,150.79
V. P., J. J. Reid	1,500.00	1,385.62	125.00	115.95
V. P., M. J. Sullivan	1,250.00	1,290.29	.....	.....
V. P., E. G. Smith .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	836.90
V. P., C. H. McConaughy	125.00	149.25	1,500.00	1,428.45
Executive Board—				
J. J. McLaughlin .....	.....	101.20	.....	194.80
W. S. Godshall.....	.....	45.00	.....	395.05
J. E. O'Connor .....	.....	414.92	.....	156.55
G. C. King .....	.....	50.80	.....	.....
Jas. Fitzgerald .....	.....	6.00	.....	4.27
H. M. Scott .....	.....	12.00	.....	80.60
Frank Fisher .....	.....	.....	.....	9.60
Total	\$9,325.00	\$6,866.11	\$8,325.00	\$6,725.65

EXHIBIT K.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES AT EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS AT GENERAL OFFICE
MAY-JUNE, 1906.

To printing supplies	\$ 21.00
Jas. Fitzgerald	51.40
Wm. Graham	159.25
John E. O'Connor	108.20
J. J. McLaughlin	143.50
W. S. Godshall	117.96
G. C. King	91.31

Total \$ 692.62

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

J. E. O'Connor	\$ 156.30
H. M. Scott	295.20
Jas. Fitzgerald	104.10
J. J. McLaughlin	200.70
W. M. Graham	175.10
W. S. Godshall	156.05
G. C. King	129.50
Services of stenographer	30.00

Total \$1,246.95

JULY, 1908.

J. E. O'Connor	\$ 141.80
H. M. Scott	255.45
Jas. Fitzgerald	79.50
W. M. Graham	160.70
J. J. McLaughlin	184.02
W. S. Godshall	136.00
G. C. King	109.05
Services of stenographer	21.42
Telegrams	1.70

Total \$1,089.64

EXHIBIT L.

EXPENSE OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION, JAMESTOWN,
NOVEMBER, 1907, AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION,
DENVER, OCTOBER, 1908.

F. J. McNulty	\$ 397.40
F. J. Sweep	298.50
W. E. Kennedy	435.45
S. J. Fay	541.40
J. J. McLaughlin	248.20
P. A. Clifford	247.40
M. S. Culver	237.00
P. W. Collins	175.00
W. S. Godshall	215.70
Total	<u>\$2,796.05</u>

EXHIBIT M.

STATEMENT OF ADVANCES MADE BY THE GENERAL OFFICE FROM AUGUST 1, 1905, TO
AUGUST 1, 1909.

1906.	Name.	Amount Advanced.	Amount Paid.	Balance.
April 16	J. J. Reid	\$ 50.00	.....	\$ 50.00
April 16	F. J. Sullivan	75.00	\$ 75.00	.....
May 16	Jas. P. Noonan	225.00	225.00	.....
May 16	J. J. Reid	100.00	.....	100.00
May 16	Jas. Fitzgerald	40.00	40.00	.....
May 31	Jas. Fitzgerald	50.00	50.00	.....
May 31	W. Graham	30.00	30.00	.....
June 4	W. E. Kennedy	50.00	50.00	.....
June 26	W. E. Kennedy	105.00	105.00	.....
July 19	W. E. Kennedy	60.00	60.00	.....
Aug. 21	F. J. McNulty	102.00	102.00	.....
Aug. 25	P. W. Collins, G. S.	26.45	.....	26.45
Aug. 27	W. E. Kennedy	50.00	50.00	.....
Sept. 29	W. E. Kennedy	77.25	77.25	.....
Sept. 3	F. J. Sullivan	200.00	.....	200.00
Nov. 9	F. J. Sullivan	100.00	.....	100.00
Nov. 24	F. J. McNulty	34.00	.....	34.00
1907.				
Aug. 16	P. W. Collins, G. S.	50.00	.....	50.00
Oct. 22	F. J. McNulty	150.00	.....	150.00
Nov. 9	S. J. Fay	100.00	100.00	.....
Nov. 9	W. E. Kennedy	125.00	125.00	.....
Nov. 15	F. J. Sullivan	50.00	50.00	.....
1908.				
Feb. 12	P. J. Coughlan	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb. 6	J. J. McLaughlin	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb. 12	W. S. Godshall	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb. 6	J. J. McLaughlin	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb. 14	W. S. Godshall	35.00	35.00	.....
April 11	Jas. P. Noonan	25.00	25.00	.....
June 17	P. W. Collins	30.00	30.00	.....
June 30	H. M. Scott	150.00	150.00	.....
July 9	J. J. McLaughlin	50.00	50.00	.....
July 13	J. E. O'Connor	50.00	50.00	.....
July 8	W. S. Godshall	60.00	60.00	.....
July 18	W. M. Graham	30.00	30.00	.....
July 6	C. H. McConaughy	100.00	.....	100.00
July 22	P. W. Collins, G. S.	60.00	60.00	.....
Aug. 19	W. S. Godshall	50.00	50.00	.....
Aug. 28	P. W. Collins, G. S.	100.00	100.00	.....
Oct. 8	J. J. McLaughlin	25.00	25.00	.....
Oct. 8	P. W. Collins, G. S., by transfer to "Expense Grand Officers"	25.00	25.00	.....
Oct. 19	P. W. Collins, G. S., by transfer to "Expense Grand Officers"	100.00	100.00	.....

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

Oct.	22	F. J. McNulty.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Oct.	29	E. G. Smith.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Dec.	17	Jas. P. Noonan.....	25.00	.....	25.00
1909.					
Jan.	19	W. S. Godshall.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Jan.	25	Raymond Clark.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb.	10	W. S. Godshall.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Feb.	10	C. H. McConaughy.....	50.00	50.00	.....
March	23	W. S. Godshall.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Total			\$3,464.70	\$2,379.25	\$1,085.45

BALANCE DUE ON ADVANCE AS FOLLOWS:

J. J. Reid	\$ 150.00
Jas. P. Noonan	25.00
P. W. Collins, G. S.	76.45
F. J. Sullivan	300.00
F. J. McNulty	334.00
C. H. McConaughy	100.00
E. G. Smith	100.00
Total	\$1,085.45

EXHIBIT N.

STATEMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF FUND.

Received through voluntary subscriptions from Local Unions, as shown by Secretary's receipt stubs	\$1,464.00
Disbursed to J. L. Cook, Treasurer Joint Relief Committee of I. B. E. W., as shown by canceled checks and receipts.....	\$1,440.50
Refunded to Local Unions as per canceled checks as follows:	
F. C. Williams, Local Union No. 457, Altoona, Pa.....	\$ 10.00
Thos. H. Mohan, Local Union No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.....	10.00
J. L. Damon, Local Union No. 224, New Bedford, Mass.....	3.50
Total	\$1,464.00

EXHIBIT O.

HATTERS' FUND.

DONATIONS.

Local Union No.	Amount.
396	\$ 5.25
578	5.00
134	25.00
543 .....	.90
267	10.00
360	1.00
427	1.00
396	4.75
625	1.00
396	4.00
396	6.00
396	6.00
Total	\$69.90
Date.	POSITS LINCOLN BANK BY P. W. COLLINS, GRAND SECRETARY.
. 1909.	
May 18	\$10.25
May 19	25.00
May 20 .....	.90
May 26	11.00
June 2	6.75
July 23	4.00
July 31	6.00
Aug. 31	6.00
Total	\$69.90

DISBURSED BY P. W. COLLINS, GRAND SECRETARY.

Date. 1909.		Check No.			
May	17	1	.....	\$ 5.25	
May	17	"	2	.....	5.00
May	19	"	3	.....	25.00
May	19	"	4	.....	.90
May	27	"	5	.....	10.00
May	27	"	6	.....	1.00
June	2	"	7	.....	1.00
June	2	"	8	.....	4.75
June	2	"	9	.....	1.00
July	23	"	10	.....	4.00
Aug.	3	"	11	.....	6.00
Sept.	4	"	12	.....	6.00
Total					\$69.90
Cancelled checks (endorsed Martin Lawlor).....				\$63.90	
Check No. 12 outstanding.....				6.00	
Total.....					\$69.90
As per Lincoln Bank Book.					

EXHIBIT P.

PETER W. COLLINS, TRUSTEE FOR LOCAL UNION No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

May 15, 1908	By deposit Lincoln Bank.....	\$900.00
Checks drawn:		
May 20	B. W. Pitt, Treasurer.....	\$500.00
May 26	B. W. Pitt, Treasurer (Draft No. 86).....	400.00
Total		\$900.00
(Canceled checks endorsed and Lincoln Bank book balanced.)		

EXHIBIT Q.

PETER W. COLLINS, TRUSTEE FOR LOCAL UNION No. 6.

Received from F. J. McNulty June 22, 1908.....	\$836.70
Deposit June 22, 1908, Lincoln Bank	\$836.70
Interest credited by bank to September 8, 1909.....	20.22
Total	\$856.92
Amount on depoist in Lincoln Bank (as per Bank Book).....	\$856.92

EXHIBIT R.

OVER-PAYMENTS AND RETURNED REMITTANCES.

Total over-remitted	\$2,768.03
Deposits to August 1, 1909.....	2,522.60
Cash disbursed by P. W. Collins, G. S. (receipts on file).....	190.73
Deposit September 13, 1909.....	54.70
Total.....	\$2,768.03

CANCELED CHECKS.

State National Bank.....	\$1,195.85
Lincoln Bank	1,274.76
Cash disbursed (Nov. 19-April 19, receipts on file).....	190.73

BANK BALANCE AUGUST 1, 1909.

State National Bank.....	\$14.11
Lincoln Bank	37.88
Deposit Sept. 13, 1909.....	51.99
Total.....	\$2,768.03

GENERAL COMMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

It will be noted that the principal item of receipts is a per capita tax and monthly contribution of 30c by each member of the affiliated unions. This item is credited to the per capita account and at the close of each month is divided according to the requirements of the Constitution to four different funds, namely: "District Council Fund," "Reserve Fund," "Convention Fund," "General Fund."

All receipts (except interest accrued on bank deposits up to August 1, 1907), are entered upon a daily cash receipt book from the original remittance sheets. Your committee decided it would be impracticable to attempt checking from such remittance sheets, and at your request such comparison was waived, except for the months of August, 1907, September, 1907, and May, 1908. These months were checked merely for a test. As we understand it, the remittance sheets for the remaining months for 1907, 1908 and 1909 subsequent to August 1, 1907, were checked by your committee. Each individual item was, however, checked with stubs of receipts sent by the Secretary to the local unions up to November 1, 1906. After that date a triplicate receipt was adopted, two copies remaining on file and one sent to the local union. The items of receipts on the cash book from the above date were, therefore, checked with the said receipts, which were filed numerically and in order. The footings for the entire period were verified. In this comparison and footing not a single error was discovered.

It is the rule to deposit daily in the bank the funds received to the credit of the Brotherhood, such funds to be subject to check signed jointly by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer. There was a break in this procedure by reason of a disturbance in the business of the Brotherhood, to which more detailed mention will be made later on. The deposits were made regularly, as indicated above, from August 1, 1905, to March 31, 1908. From April 1, 1908, to November 19, 1908, the receipts were deposited in the Lincoln Bank of Springfield to the credit of Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary, and withdrawn by checks signed by him alone. From November 19, 1908, to March 15, 1909, there were no regular deposits in the bank. The funds received were used for disbursements, the said disbursements being made by check drawn by the Secretary, and the money being paid when the said check was endorsed by the payee. Commencing with March 19, 1909, and up to the date of this report, the receipts were again deposited in the bank, the deposits being made about semi-monthly in the Lincoln Bank, to the credit of the Brotherhood. Commencing August 1, 1907, up to the date of an injunction (to which reference will be made later), the banks remitted the interest accrued on deposits, but subsequent to that date such remittances were discontinued, except in case of the Lincoln Bank of Springfield. The interest accrued upon the bank balances subsequent to that time appears credited on the reports of the banks, but was not remitted to the Secretary; hence has not been changed in his cash. Several changes were made in the depositories during the four years, the depositories for this period being as follows:

August and September, 1905—Hartford Trust Co.

October, November and December, 1905—Riggs National Bank and National City Bank, Washington.

January, February and March, 1906—Dime Savings & Banking Co., Cleveland.

April, 1906, to April 1, 1908—State National Bank, Springfield.

April 1, 1908, to November 19, 1908—Lincoln Bank, Springfield.

March 19, 1909, to July 31, 1909—Lincoln Bank, Springfield.

DISBURSEMENTS.

As indicated above, a disturbance in the business of the Brotherhood occurred during the year 1908, precipitated, as we understand it, by a disagreement between the officers of the Brotherhood. It appears that about May 1, Mr. F. J. Sullivan, the

Grand Treasurer, refused to sign vouchers with the Secretary, and for this and other reasons his connection with the Brotherhood in the official capacity as Treasurer ceased. Subsequent to that time, the General Secretary alone signed checks for disbursements until about November 19, when, through some court proceedings, an injunction was filed, and the funds of the Brotherhood deposited in the various banks were tied up. As shown above, the deposit of receipts in the banks was discontinued, and the Grand Secretary met the necessary disbursements of the Brotherhood out of the cash receipts until February 19, 1909, when the depositing in the bank was resumed and voucher checks, signed by the General Secretary and countersigned by J. E. McCadden, Treasurer, were used in the disbursement of the Brotherhood funds. The audit was much complicated by reason of the disturbance referred to. Except for the period from April 1, 1908, to January 1, 1909, the disbursements were regularly made by check, signed by the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and the paid checks—in many cases accompanied by receipted bills or vouchers—are filed away in regular order. The footings were verified and found correct. Proper account was taken of the checks outstanding and unpaid. Reference to Exhibit G will disclose a complete reconciliation of the bank balances with the cash balance shown on the Secretary's books. The method employed in listing disbursements up to August 1, 1907, was not such as to permit a division and segregation with the desired degree of accuracy, and allowance must be made for this in analyzing the various items of expenditures shown in Exhibit B. A new disbursement book was adopted after August 1, 1907, and the situation in this respect has been much improved. The statement shows disbursed for the period of four years on account of death claims, \$33,200.00. Receipted death claims aggregating this sum were found on file.

F. J. SHEEHAN ACCOUNT.

F. J. Sheehan was Treasurer of the Brotherhood until December 29, 1905. His account stood charged with \$850.16—a sum purported to be due from him in his official capacity. According to the reports on file in your office, the Audit Company employed to make the examination as of August 1, 1905, did not reconcile the bank balances with the outstanding checks and failed, therefore, to establish the fact whether or not the cash in bank on August 1, 1905, was the true amount which should have been to the credit of the Treasurer.

In substance, your present Secretary informs us that the balance on that date was short; this fact developing when all the outstanding checks on August 1, 1905, were presented for payment. He states that the amount then short was \$577.58, of which sum \$100.00 represents the unpaid death claim No. 613, L. U. No. 36, E. B. Lawrence, now shown in the general ledger as a liability. In this case the check went to protest, because the funds in bank had been exhausted and the said check remains now unpaid. It appears also that Mr. Sheehan failed to account for the \$272.58 interest credited on the Brotherhood's account by the Hartford Trust Co. in December, 1905, which raises the charge to \$850.16. We find that this account has been charged off to the General Fund as a loss.

VERIFICATION OF CASH.

Exhibit C will show a thorough verification of the cash account. First, by a comparison of the receipts with the deposits; second, by a reconciliation of the cash general ledger balance shown on August 1, with the exhibit of the bank book; and third, by the bringing of the cash down to date on the morning of September 4, 1909, in the course of the examination. On that date the funds in the hands of the Secretary, without previous notice to him, were demanded and counted. It will be noted that in each exhibit the discrepancy is the same, namely, \$29.79. When Mr. Collins, the Secretary, was advised of the exact amount of the said discrepancy, he drew his personal check for the sum and deposited it on September 15 in the Lincoln Bank to the credit of the Brotherhood. In the list of bank balances appears the account of the State National Bank. The amount, \$3,079.46, stands to the credit of F. J. Mc-

Nulty, the Grand President. About the time of the trouble referred to, Mr. McNulty collected for the Brotherhood a sum of money from some union in the east, and the amount above stated represents the net proceeds of the collection. He drew a check payable to Mr. P. W. Collins for the amount. This check was deposited in the Lincoln Bank of Springfield for collection, but before it could be presented for payment, the payment of the amount in the State National Bank was enjoined. The various bank balances shown in the two statements were determined and verified by statements secured from the banks, showing the account both on August 1, 1909—the date to which this examination is brought—and on September 4—the date upon which the cash balance was brought down to date and verified. In the course of the examination of these bank balances it was found, much to the surprise of the officers, that subsequent to August 1, the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, had paid out of the account standing to the credit of the Brotherhood, \$10,500 to Mr. F. J. Sullivan and J. W. Murphy. The bank's letter indicates that the payment was made on some sort of an order from the court. Mr. F. J. Sullivan is the former Treasurer of this Brotherhood.

Under Exhibit "E" in resources will be found an item, "Deposit in Postoffice (second class privilege, estimated), \$1,057.14." This is a sum which, in the opinion of the Secretary, has been paid as postage upon matter mailed by the Brotherhood in excess of the rate that should be charged for that class of matter. It is his opinion that a favorable ruling will be obtained from the department and the amount refunded.

EXHIBITS N, O, P, AND Q.

During the months of April to July, inclusive, for the year 1906, in response to an appeal in the official organ of the Brotherhood, voluntary contributions were sent to the Secretary by the various local unions for the benefit of the sufferers of the San Francisco earthquake. The funds so received were not entered upon the general books, but a separate record and bank account were opened. This explains Exhibit "N"—San Francisco Relief Fund.

Exhibit "O" is a similar fund; the donations shown having been sent to the Secretary and by him deposited and disbursed.

Exhibits "P" and "Q" show trust funds placed in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. P. W. Collins. In the former, the fund is exhausted. In the latter, it will be noted that there was on deposit on August 1 in the Lincoln Bank, \$856.92. The receipts under these exhibits have no direct connection with the business of the Brotherhood and are, therefore, not entered upon its books. The Secretary was solicitous that a statement of these accounts and funds be incorporated in this report.

EXHIBIT R—STATEMENT OF OVER-PAYMENTS AND RETURNED REMITTANCES.

Over-remittances by secretary of local unions seem to be very common. Until October 23, 1907, the sums so over-remitted were deducted from the remittance sheets and returned to the sender by postoffice money order or in currency by registered letter. The Secretary conceived the idea that a safer and less expensive plan would be to open a separate account in the bank, deposit therein these over-remittances and draw his personal check in refunding the sums from time to time. This exhibit is a statement of the sums received, deposited and disbursed on such account. A careful audit, taking into consideration the checks outstanding, disclosed a discrepancy in the deposits of \$54.70, which sum the Secretary deposited in the bank to the credit of this account on September 13th.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

The Secretary keeps a cash receipt book, a cash disbursement book, a general ledger, supplementary individual ledger, individual card system, and District Council

card system. In its report of condition August 1, 1905, the Audit Company employed at that time established certain general ledger balances. Although these balances were placed upon the ledger, the accounts were soon abandoned, and when Mr. Collins, the present Secretary, took charge, he opened a new ledger. The keeping of this book could be improved if, instead of making ledger transfers, a journal were installed, showing a clean-cut record of all entries affecting the accounts and entering into the ledger other than cash. This would permit a more ready analysis of the important accounts. During the year, by ledger transfer, \$10,000 was charged to the General Fund and credited to the Reserve Fund.

Considering the disturbance in the business, heretofore referred to, the audit proved quite satisfactory, due largely to the fact that the books and accounts have been carefully kept, and to the further fact that every facility was afforded us by the Secretary in making this examination. In view of the volume and character of the business and the number of persons interested who are entitled to know from time to time the true condition of the concern and reliable information relative to the conduct of the business, we regard the recommendation opportune that more frequent examinations and periodical audits be introduced.

The statements and figures hereinabove presented, we believe to be true and correct.

Respectfully submitted,

CERTIFIED AUDIT COMPANY.

Per JACOB M. APPEL,

President.

HENRY B. HENKEL,

Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

Signed, CHAS. P. FORD,

Chairman.

W. M. CHILES,

L. C. GRASSER,

Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16, 1909.

Jacob M. Appel and Henry B. Henkel, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Certified Audit Company, upon their oath, state that to the best of their knowledge and belief the above report of examination of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a true and correct statement of conditions as disclosed by the books, checks and vouchers in the Springfield office.

JACOB M. APPEL,

President.

HENRY B. HENKEL,

Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of September, 1909.

JOHN S. STEWART,

Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Fraternally submitted,

Signed, CHAS. P. FORD,

Chairman.

W. M. CHILES,

L. C. GRASSER,

Secretary.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

THE TENTH CONVENTION.

The Tenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which convened September 20th, 1909, and adjourned on October 2d, 1909, in the city of Chicago, Ill., was the most important Convention in the history of the organization, and a Convention which will remain in the minds of the delegates who attended it as a most enthusiastic and hard working convention.

The Convention was exceptionally well attended, considering the fact that the convention fund was not available and considering that the local unions had to advance the money to the delegates to be in attendance, and also owing to the fact that malicious and forged communications were sent to the delegates and local unions to deceive them into believing that no Convention would be held, that the D. C. of Cook County had sent out a communication asking delegates to remain away when, as a matter of fact, the communication referred to and signed as coming from the Cook County Advisory Board was a forgery.

The statements of the delegates from the locals in Chicago and statements of the officers of the Cook County D. C. (which are a part of the proceedings of the Convention), show conclusively the despicable methods used to have local unions believe that this letter requesting delegates not to come to Chicago was authorized by the Council.

The Cook County D. C. sent out a letter after they had received a copy of the above referred to circular, signed by President Healy and Secretary Lamb, showing that letter above referred to was a forgery and that the seal purporting to be the seal of Local Union No. 9 was not the seal of No. 9, but was a mutilated seal which was placed thereon to deceive the local unions of the Brotherhood.

However, these things are matters of record and history to the Convention which has just closed. The Convention enacted legislation for the benefit of the electrical workers throughout the country for the coming two years. The Constitution which was drafted after careful and untiring work by the Constitution Committee (who were in Chicago several weeks preceding the Convention), is a document well worthy of the consideration of every member of the Brotherhood, and referendum action taken on same by the local unions will, I believe, endorse the wisdom of the Convention in unanimously adopting the same.

The treatment accorded the delegates to the Convention by the local unions of Chicago will never be forgotten by the delegates who were in at-

tendance at the Tenth Convention. They were entertained in such a manner as to reflect the greatest credit upon our members in that great city of the middle West, a city whose future will be as great, if not greater, than its past.

Now that the Convention has adjourned and has adopted legislation for the conduct of the organization for the next two years, it behooves every member to lend his aid and untiring effort to the end that the progress of the organization may go on apace and that all electrical workers may be brought into the ranks of the Brotherhood.

One of the most notable features of the Convention was the interest manifested by every delegate present in the reports of the officers of the Brotherhood and the diligence exhibited by the delegates present in the performance of their duty by remaining until the day of adjournment of the Convention, shows that they came there animated with the desire to work for the progress of the organization and to maintain its standard as one of the leading organizations in the trade union movement.

The day is not far distant when the Brotherhood will be the largest organization in the labor movement, and this result can come only by the untiring and unselfish effort of the men who are in its membership today; by hard and conscientious service, by always advocating the ideals of trade unionism and by giving our aid to the progress of the movement, this work can be accomplished.

ABUSING THE MOVEMENT.

One of the pernicious afflictions with which the labor movement of today seemingly has to bear is that of the so-called labor editor who has no legitimate right in the movement and who invariably injects himself through a federal union into the movement for the purpose of gaining, at the expense of the movement.

This abuse is growing worse every day and we find that some of these so-called labor editors go so far in attempting to sell the prestige of the movement that they not only insert advertisements of unfair firms and corporations, but they actually make it a practice to accept such ads at extra high rates, leading these advertisers to believe that they have bought off the movement, when, as a matter of fact, these pirates are using their subscribers for their own profit.

We have in mind a number of instances where this has been followed by these so-called *labor editors*, and we have on several occasions written letters to these editors protesting against their methods.

We even know of one editor who carried the ads of scab firms in his publication and advertised these firms as "*always fair to the labor movement.*" We also know of an editor who listed in his publication the names of dual organizations as being affiliated with the Central Body in his city when he knew that they were not affiliated with the Central Body and knew they had been expelled from the Central Body.

The Labor Press has a mission and the great majority of the men who edit the same are able, honest and fearless men, but there are parasites connected with some of the so-called labor publications that are deserving of the severest condemnation.

Men who will take the money of corporations for the purpose of attempting to give these corporations a clean bill of health, which they are not entitled to, and to give them the prestige of the movement of labor by claiming that the said corporations are fair to labor, cannot under any stretch of the imagination be of benefit to the labor movement, and the sooner they are sat on the better for the movement generally.

**ELIOT'S
BRAIN FAG.**

While it need not necessarily be accepted as a truism that mental decay is a resultant of old age, it seems in the case of the President Emeritus of Harvard that if he in his old age is not afflicted with a species of mental decay then he is afflicted with something mighty near to it.

It will be remembered that Eliot a few years ago received a considerable portion of the public's attention by his declaration "that the scab was a modern hero." At the time of that declaration he was the President of one of the leading universities of America, and on this account the declaration was accepted by many as being the authoritative announcement of the head of that institution of learning.

Since Eliot's retirement from the Presidency of Harvard his mind has evidently been traveling in a mighty peculiar channel, for only recently he has again come in for a considerable share of publicity by his declaration for a new religion to be based, as he termed it, on altruism or the recognition simply of the rights and duties of men to men, making the world a better place to live in, irrespective of what a future life might hold.

This new religion emphasized and promulgated by Eliot is nothing new, for, as Elbert Hubbard says, it comes down from the time of Plato, Socrates, Seneca and a host of other delightful Pagans; these and other believers in the *Effusion Emeritus*, back up Eliot in his desire for the elimination of the ethical from the spiritual and the supplanting with the practical. Thus it must be given serious consideration, for Elbert finds in the declaration of Eliot's new religion a justification for the opinions which he holds regarding the marriage contract. Quite a few others with the same leanings of Elbert have flocked to the standard of Eliot and his self-styled ethical associates.

While we do not profess to understand the causes that make men reason in the manner of Eliot, Hubbard, et al., it is the cause of much glee to us to note the effusions of these men who, in the abstract reason on the obligations that men owe to each other and their theorizing on the beauties of altruism;

yet, in their actual practical every-day life justify as "the modern hero" he who would deprive men engaged in honorable toil (and seeking to derive a fair compensation from such toil) from their earnings, and who justify the placing in such men's positions the "scab," the parasite of industry, and one of its worst ulcers.

Irrespective of the unsoundness of the beautiful theory propounded by Eliot and irrespective of the degree of its ethical absurdity we are constrained to believe that there will be some who see in it an opportunity to stand behind the robe of Eliot, President Emeritus, for the justification of their moral indiscretions and delinquencies, and the absence of their appreciation of the thing that makes ethics possible—the belief in God and the acknowledgement of a spiritual life.

THE MENACE TO LABOR. One of the real problems which the Labor Movement must face in the very near future and one that is worthy of immediate attention by every real trade unionist, is the menace of Socialism, and the socialistic propaganda of self-styled trade unionists for the purpose of promulgating the pernicious doctrines of Socialism.

It is certainly no stretch of the imagination, but a plain statement of fact, which we all must face. Socialism is a serious menace to the progress of Labor. Socialism is a destructive program and not a constructive one. It tears down. It does not build up.

It is not the fear of the bogey of Socialism which should alarm the trade unionist against its iniquities, but it is the actual untiring and never ending effort of the socialist within the movement of labor, the effort of those who aim to destroy and disrupt that which has taken years for the movement to build up, ought to give to the men of labor the needed warning for eliminating these charlatans from the ranks. At no time in the history of organized labor has it been more necessary to begin such a cleansing.

In the past part of the socialistic propaganda was the attendance of their orators at the conventions of the different organizations and of the Federation itself, and by oratorical bombast attempt to proselyte for the doctrines of Marx and Engels.

The present day methods of the red flag bearers are somewhat different from that of a few years back. Now it is by secessionism and dual organizations, and by disruption to have the men of labor estranged from their organizations and from their unions into independent or dual bodies and thus make it easier for them to use these men as adjuncts in the propagation of the socialistic buncombe.

There is not a man in the labor movement today who has given any study to this question but realizes fully the extent and method of the socialists to tear down the structure of trade unionism. Socialism is not a constructive

proposition; it is simply and solely a destructive propaganda, one which is illogical and absolutely unsound and irretrievably iniquitous.

While it has been successful to some degree in the recruiting of its members through sophistry and misrepresentation, it has thus thrown dust into the eyes of its converts in having them swallow bait, hook and all of the doctrines of Marx and Engels without their converts knowing what these doctrines represent; doctrines which stand for all those things which are against the fundamentals of American institutions; doctrines which are opposed to the maintenance of the home and the sanctity of the family. Such doctrines which stand for the destruction of these fundamentals cannot be made the basis upon which our institutions are to be built or perpetuated. The men of labor must look these propositions squarely in the face. Must analyze carefully and investigate impartially, and must, to maintain the organizations which their time and labor has built, drive from the ranks these disrupters and their false and iniquitous doctrines and methods.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Again it is proven that *right will win*.

Manhood is emphasized by loyalty, and loyalty by manhood.

Intellect is broadened by eliminating prejudice.

The man who builds his judgment on sophistry will go down with his judgment.

The man and the principle may separate, but principle will live though the man dies.

The gauging of one's popularity is not in the doing of duty, and popularity is not duty's compensation.

REPORT A. F. OF L. PROCEEDINGS.

Eleventh Day Session.

Treasurer Lennon arose to a question of personal privilege, and made the following statement: A document has come into my possession which reflects in a measure upon me personally, and contains statements regarding the action of this convention that are absolutely false. I believe it is only right that it should come before the convention. The document is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

General Office, Box No. 42, Springfield, Ill.

November 16, 1909.

BY F. J. SULLIVAN.

To All Electrical Workers—Greeting:

The American Federation of Labor, through its law committee, has decided to repudiate Messrs. Collins and McNulty after using all of the machinery at their control for the past year in an effort to reinstate them in the confidence of the Electrical Workers. Every influence has been exercised in an endeavor to foist these men upon this organization, but the committee discovered the misrepresentations made by the two could not be tolerated by trade unionists; further, their ignorance of the needs of the wage-worker, as evidenced by the laws that they attempted to foist upon the Electrical Workers through their Chicago convention.

The American Federation of Labor will consider tomorrow, through the recommendations of the Law Committee, that it is high time to forever banish Messrs. Collins and McNulty from the American labor movement. For several days the Law Committee has been investigating to learn the facts in the working out of the Denver agreement. They learned that it was repudiated by Collins and McNulty, and that Hamilton had declared himself against the officers of the Brotherhood elected at St. Louis and for these parties before he left Denver. This is a repudiation of Hamilton and all that he has ever said in connection with the agreement, as well as for McNulty and Collins. Collins claimed before the committee that there was one hundred seventy locals supporting his office against the three hundred forty-five supporting this office. President Reid challenged him to produce the books of his office, and we would produce ours, and he refused. This admission proved the last charge of deceit and falsification against Collins. The A. F. of L. intimated to Collins and McNulty that as they had placed them in standing when they were not entitled to it, and they failed to maintain their standing, nothing more could be done.

For two years those men have tried to break up District Councils so that the Brotherhood would be helpless in strike. They have dissipated all funds they could secure; they have tried to split our Brotherhood by organizing scab wiremen's locals when their threats were unavailing; they secured injunctions; employed deputy sheriffs and appointed organizers (?) indiscriminately. All to hold their jobs. The American Federation of Labor has kicked them out as discredited, unmitigated liars, false to those they have misrepresented and unfit to be in the movement, a week's investigation revealed added deceit and falsity each day. Eight months ago the controversy could be settled by a rank and file vote, but it would throw a deceitful, disrupting organizer out and hasten the exposure.

Treasurer Lennon of the A. F. of L. will ask McNulty to resign (?). Collins sneaked back to Springfield to start new disrupting schemes, hide the money (?) again, and evade labor rebuke.

With eighty per cent of the Brotherhood against them, the A. F. of L. tried for a year to pull them through, but the convention said investigate; they found deceit; a disrupting arbitrator, scab locals organized, the injunction violated by this crowd and dirt thrown in the same deceitful manner to cover the violation.

* * * * *

Treasurer Lennon: On behalf of myself and the committee, I want to say there is not one word of truth in that statement, and it is a disgrace to attempt to send out a circular of that kind to besmirch the character of any one in the movement. The committee has absolutely no criticism to make of Organizer Hamilton in this matter, none whatever. The statement that I said anything about the resignation of Mr. McNulty as President of the Electrical Workers is absolutely false and unwarranted. I have done what I have been able to do in order to bring them together. If the parties to this controversy are going to bring unity among the Electrical Workers, they must suppress the man, whoever he be, who will issue a document of that kind.

President Gompers: The chair desires to say that, a few minutes ago, just prior to Delegate Lennon's asking for the floor, a copy of the circular he has read, with the same signature attached, was handed me. This letter, addressed to me, accompanied it:

TORONTO, Nov. 19, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Toronto, Canada:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The undersigned call to your attention the copy of a mimeograph letter sent out from Springfield, Illinois, under date of November 16, 1909, signed by F. J. Sullivan, copy of which is hereto attached.

We wish it understood by yourself and the delegates to this convention of the A. F. of L., that this circular letter does not express the sentiments of the Electrical Workers represented by J. J. Reid, or any of the undersigned or those they represent, but is merely the action of an individual, and we sincerely trust the circular will be considered by yourself and the delegates in this regard.

Trusting that the circumstances will be understood and assuring you and the delegates to this convention of our respect and confidence, we are,

Fraternally,

J. J. REID, Gen. Pres.;
OLIVER MYERS, G. V. P.;
JAS. FITZGERALD, G. V. P.;
J. A. MONJEAU, Dist. Pres.;
F. C. HUSE, D. C. P.;
J. W. MURPHY, Gen. Secy.;
HARRY MEYERS, Dist. Pres.;
L. W. E. KIMBALL, Dist. Org.;
H. W. POTTER, Chm. G. E. B.

President Gompers: While the gentlemen signing this document deny responsibility, the letter carries with it no repudiation of the circular. Mr. Reid and some of the other gentlemen who signed this being present, it would be only fair to us all if he might have an opportunity to enlighten this convention upon the point suggested by the chair.

Mr. Reid: I feel very grateful to the President for allowing me the privilege of the floor. I feel greatly outraged by this letter. I cannot adequately express my indignation at the issuing of this letter, and desire to repudiate it. I intend, as I stated to the convention the other morning, to not only abide by the recommendations

of that committee, but I will go to the limit to see that they are carried out. I know that my colleagues and myself have been put in an unfortunate position by more than one circular letter. I cannot, at this time, say any more, because I feel so indignant over the matter, but I repudiate it, and all that it carries with it.

Delegate McNulty: I rise to a question of personal privilege. Last year one of the gentlemen representing the other side was not in Denver. He took the position that he was not a party to the agreement, and that the others had no right to sign an agreement for the Brotherhood, binding him. Now we find out that one of the gentlemen who was in Denver is the author of a letter mailed from Springfield the night before the committee made its report to this convention. The gentlemen here say they repudiate him. You can see what our organization has been "up against" during the past year. I went the limit to bring harmony among the Electrical Workers of this country, and I intend to do so in the future; but there is a limit to everything, and I hope, when the next convention comes, you will see for yourselves who will be to blame if harmony is not prevailing among the Electrical Workers.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It has been a pet phrase of those who favor low wages that "the law of supply and demand" must, in the natural order of events, control the labor market—if there are three men for the one job, then the one who will work for the smallest sum is properly entitled to the situation.

Civilization advances as the people move forward. All that retards progress is a handicap. If living conditions are to have a standard set by the cheapest man, whose individual needs may be of such a nature as to preclude the home life of a community from following its normal way, then the people of the era will suffer and the backward tendency become more marked as time goes on.

Time and again have employers endeavored to impress this specious cry of "supply and demand" on their employees. Trades unionism resents the doctrine, and in so doing is proving of service to all.

There is recognized among thinking men and women certain requisites necessary to enable our present-day civilization to be tolerable. One of these is a wage sufficient to provide for the home and those living therein. While we live under a competitive system, that, it is hoped, will be improved as time goes on, it is desirable that we should make the most of the work at hand. In objecting to the "law of supply and demand" we are making no false move, for it is based primarily on greed and the desire to save or make money even at the expense of the community life.

At the present time, unfortunately,

there are thousands of men and women without employment. It might be possible to reduce wages because of this condition. If this were done, there wouldn't be any more work to be obtained, as a result, and merchants and mechanics would suffer.

There is a persistent and growing demand for educational facilities, for reasonable leisure, for books and pictures, for a home with all the civilizing influences. Setting its face sternly against all these is the "law of supply and demand."

There isn't an employer who takes advantage of periods of depression who would not resent encroachments on his home life. We will admit that the man in business frequently suffers severely from dull times. We are not now considering the problem of making money, but the larger issue of whether the children should be properly fed and educated and whether the mother should be secure in providing for the household needs.

From every standpoint, the economic, the sociological, and the humanitarian, there comes objections to the "law of supply and demand" as applied to men, women and children. The latter have long been victims to the "law," and the searchlight has revealed the need of preventing loss of life and stunted moral and physical growth. It is impossible to measure human life by the yard stick of the dry goods store, or the weight of the grocer's commodities. There are so many essential things to be considered that this article of protest has hardly been able to do more than touch the surface.

THE FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, 1909.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Queries are received occasionally in regard to the standing of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. In order that your organization may have full information, I am herewith sending copy of circular letter, with enclosures pertaining to same, which was prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and forwarded at the time of its issuance to the state branches and central bodies that were reported as retaining locals of the Flint Glass Workers within their ranks. I might state for your further information that it was necessary to revoke the charters of three central bodies for failure to unseat the Flint Glass Workers, and thereby conform to Section 1, Article XI, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON.

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1909.

To City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor:

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City, June 15, 1909, further consideration was given to the matter of the failure of some of the chartered central bodies and State federations of labor to comply with the instructions conveyed in the circular letter, issued by President Gompers, under date of Sept. 28, 1908, communicating the decision of the Executive Council relative to unseating locals of the Flint Glass Workers. Upon the issuance of this circular, protests were received from ten central bodies, which protests were acted upon at the April (1909) meeting of the Executive Council, with the result that a decision was rendered directing these central bodies to unseat the Flint locals by June 10, 1909, or incur the penalty imposed by the Constitution of the A. F. of L. These cases have been specifically covered by that decision, but there are other instances where Flint organizations are still seated. In view of these circumstances, the Executive Council at its last meeting rendered a decision specifying the period within which the central bodies and State federations not covered by the decision rendered at the April meeting, shall carry these instructions into effect. This decision is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all

central bodies having representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union affiliated therewith, the circular to contain a review of the efforts made by the Executive Council to adjust the relations between the two organizations, quoting the request for a conference to carry out the terms of the agreement and the refusal of the American Flint Glass Workers to comply with the agreement; stating the action of the American Flint Glass Workers in invading the bottle trade and quoting the letter of President Rowe, of the Flints, to J. J. Meyers, of Glenshaw Glass Company, of Glenshaw, Pa.; and be it further

Resolved, That Secretary Morrison notify State bodies and central bodies to expel all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, on or before Aug. 1, and that the charters of central bodies and State bodies failing to comply with this decision of the Executive Council shall stand revoked on that date, with this proviso, however, that all central bodies that were notified to expel delegates and have not complied, to be communicated with and informed that if they have not complied with the communication received from President Gompers, that they return their charters to the American Federation of Labor.

In accordance with the directions of this decision, I will review the efforts made by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to arrange an adjustment of this controversy upon the basis which would enable them to issue a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union in conformity with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The specifications of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor are clear cut on the matter of the issuance of charters, and for reference, I herewith quote the provisions covering same:

SECTION 11, Article IX: No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international or federal labor union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated international, national, or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided that should any of the members

of such national, international, trade or federal labor union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

When the American Flint Glass Workers' Association filed application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, protest was filed by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, on the grounds that the Flint Glass Workers claimed jurisdiction over bottle making. During the progress of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L., the representatives of both organizations were given several hearings before the Executive Council, which rendered the following decision on the application:

On the application of the American Flint Glass Workers of America for a charter, it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitute a class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Copy of this decision was furnished to the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers, who submitted the following answer:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.

MR. FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: We have decided to accept and hereby apply for said charter in accordance with the terms of your letter of the 19th instant, and, accordingly, we hereby request that we be seated as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention now in session.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) T. W. ROWE,
JOHN F. TOBIN,
T. J. CONBOY.

In view of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which provides that an organization shall have held its charter at least thirty days prior to the convention, to be entitled to representation therein, of course, the request to be seated in the Minneapolis convention could not be granted. In the matter of the acceptance of the conditions upon which charter would be issued, the Executive Council decided that a conference should be held at A. F. of L. headquarters between the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers Association for the purpose of perfecting an agreement in accordance with the terms of the Minneapolis decision. The conference was held, with President Gompers representing the A. F. of L., but the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers refused to comply

with the conditions set forth in the decision, to which they had agreed in the letter above quoted, stating finally they had no intention of doing so. This has been fully borne out by the subsequent increased invasion by the Flint Glass Workers of the rights and jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, which is proving a serious menace to the Glass Bottle Blowers in their efforts to protect conditions of employment. Attached, I submit in evidence a fac-simile copy of a letter, addressed by President Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers, to the Glenshaw Glass Company, of Glenshaw, Pa., in which the price offered to this firm to secure jurisdiction over their plant is \$1.25 below that being paid under the rules of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association and received by their members employed in this plant. The Glass Bottle Blowers have offered evidence of the action of the Flints in other instances, in securing jurisdiction over plants, by making concessions to the firms upon the conditions enforced by the Glass Bottle Blowers.

President Rowe charged President Gompers with making a false report to the Executive Council upon the conference, between the representatives of the two organizations, in stating that he (President Rowe) had repudiated the acceptance of the Minneapolis decision, and also charged President Gompers with misrepresentation in his statement to the Denver convention, when this question was under discussion. (See copy of President Gompers' letter to President Hayes, attached.)

Under date of October 3, 1908, President Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers, sent a letter to the local unions of his association, bearing on the circular to central bodies issued by President Gompers with instructions to unseat the Flint locals, in which Mr. Rowe made the following statement:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has not the power to revoke a charter of a central body if a central body refuses to deny you representation. A charter can only be revoked by a two-thirds vote of a convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the proper attitude for your delegates to assume is to have the central body notify President Gompers that they will not deny representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union all the rights accorded to delegates from any other bona fide labor union.

I do not desire here to indulge in any criticism of the spirit of Mr. Rowe's advice, but I deem it essential to refer to same in order to disabuse any wrong impression which may have been created thereby. The provision to which he makes reference, governing the revocation of a charter, applies only to na-

tional and international unions (Art. IX, Sec. 12), and has no bearing on central bodies, State branches, or local unions. The Minneapolis convention emphasized the requirement of central bodies to conform to the regulations governing these organizations in the constitution of the A. F. of L., by the following action:

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials and referred to us, that a number of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

There has been some criticism because of the attitude of the Executive Council on this question, but it should be borne in mind that this matter has been thoroughly discussed at three conventions of the American Federation of Labor where the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers were granted the floor and given the fullest opportunity to present their case, and each convention has rejected the proposition to give the Flint Glass Workers a charter. It is not reasonable to suppose that three conventions would be of the same mind, did not the evidence strongly tend toward the same conclusion. The Flint Glass Workers want a charter, but they want it on their own terms, without regard to the conditions upon which it can be lawfully issued. It is not a matter of sentiment or sympathy with the Executive Council, but a question of law as it is plainly written.

It is a source of deep regret to the Executive Council that the Flint Glass Workers have forced the necessity for their discipline, realizing as we do that the labor movement can ill afford such contention within its ranks, when we need the closest bonds of fraternity and friendship, and sincere desire for mutual co-operation and assistance, in order to successfully combat the great odds against which it is arrayed.

To the extent that harmony prevails within our ranks, in the same degree will our strength develop; it is to this end that the trade union movement seeks to impress upon labor organizations the

necessity of lawful and orderly relationship, and it should be the effort of every affiliated union, as it is its duty, to emphasize and aid particularly in the enforcement of those decisions which have for their object the recognition and promotion of this great principle.

For the guidance of your body, I desire to repeat that part of the decision rendered by the Executive Council at the meeting held in New York City, June 15-19, 1909, which relates specifically to the enforcement of the instructions to unseat locals of the American Flint Glass Workers:

Resolved, That Secretary Morrison notify State bodies and central bodies to expel all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, on or before August 1, and that the charters of central bodies and State bodies failing to comply with this decision of the Executive Council shall stand revoked on that date, with this proviso, however, that all central bodies that were notified to expel delegates and have not complied, to be communicated with and informed that if they have not complied with the communication received from President Gompers, that they return their charters to the American Federation of Labor.

Anticipating your prompt compliance with the above decision of the Executive Council, and to be advised thereof on or before August 1, 1909, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1909.

MR. D. A. HAYES, President,
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of
the United States and Canada, 930
Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia,
Pa.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of recent date to hand and contents noted. The meeting of the Executive Council intervened since then and I have had to keep important engagements out of the city as well as attending to pressing work here, all of which have delayed an earlier reply. Of course, you will understand that I do not underestimate the importance of this matter, but I was conscious that though important an immediate reply was not essential.

Now in regard to the statement of Mr. Rowe denying that he declared that he had no intention of carrying out the agreement which he and his colleagues signed at Minneapolis, and denying further that he declared his purpose to fight your association until the claim of his union to make bottles was conceded, I desire to say that it seems to matter little to Mr. Rowe what statement he may make at one time, whether it be consistent with a statement he may make at

another. The fact is that he did make these declarations in the conference held in the office of the American Federation of Labor, and at which his colleagues were present, and at which you and your colleagues and I were in attendance. He made these declarations absolute and without qualification, and repeated them in answer to my question.

Surely one need not even depend upon memory as to Mr. Rowe's change of attitude, or if he did not change his attitude he had no intention of carrying out the agreement he signed. The Minneapolis agreement which Mr. Rowe and his colleagues signed contained the provision that the American Flint Glass Workers "REFRAIN FROM MAKING BOTTLES AND FRUIT JARS." This was the condition upon which a charter was to be issued to the Flints and as I say was signed and agreed to by Mr. Rowe and his colleagues for the Flints. And yet in his report to the 1908 convention of the Flint Glass Workers, Mr. Rowe as president declared that the organization should not surrender a factory to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and these factories to which he referred were the factories making bottles. They could have reference to no other factory.

The above I repeated in my remarks to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. when this subject was under consideration. They were made in the presence of Mr. Rowe and they were then not denied. Indeed, it seems peculiar that any denial of them should be made by Mr. Rowe in view of the agreement he signed and his subsequent official declaration printed in the official proceedings of the 1908 convention of the Flint Glass Workers.

You can readily appreciate how much I am impressed with the necessity for unity, harmony and co-operation, and I would go to almost any lengths to accom-

plish that purpose, for the interests of the Glass Workers, whether those belonging to your association or of the Flints, are near and dear to my heart. It is my firm conviction that if the Flint Glass Workers Association would take a broad-minded, comprehensive view of the situation, the very best of feeling could be brought about. They could co-operate to the common interests of the men in the trade and work to the common end of furthering and promoting the welfare of all the workers of our country. In any way that I can be helpful to the attainment of that much desired purpose, you may rest assured I shall be most pleased to serve.

With best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

TOLEDO, Ohio. Aug. 31, 1908.

MR. J. J. MEYERS,
Glenshaw Glass Co.,
Glenshaw, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor will state that we will allow three members at \$3.75 each to operate the English machine and if you introduce automatic shears to cut off the glass, we will allow one member to gather for the machine at \$5.00 a day, day work, until a piece work price can be agreeably established and not interfere with the boys to install to attend to the transfer and taking the article out of the mould.

This will be done for your company, providing you give us jurisdiction over your glass blowing department.

If this is interesting to your company, we will gladly meet you to complete the details of carrying out such a plan.

This is confidential to you and your company.

Yours truly,
T. W. ROWE.

THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS US.

The problem that confronts the trade union movement of our country is, shall the toiler be tied to the wheel and be reckoned as a mere commercial commodity, or shall he and she be given his and her proper place in our civilization, in ratio to his and her activity and productivity for the welfare of the human family?

To take from a man that which he produces without commensurate return is robbery. The worker claims his product, or its equivalent in compensation, according to the nature or exchangeableness of said product. In short, he does not like to be robbed. He does not claim as his a finished product in the preparation of

which several interests participated but he demands his proportionate share of its value.

He stands a poor chance in the twentieth century of receiving his just share of a given product when he has to rely upon the whims, avarice, or honesty, as they may apply, of the capitalistic interests making up the balance of the ownership of the joint product; hence, the necessity for combination with others of his kind to re-enact, as it were, a constructive power, to bring back and preserve to him the individuality he perforce had to surrender in his struggle with modern commercialism.

The theme of the corporation or trust

is profit—the sacredness or advancement of property rights versus anything antagonistic thereto; that of the organized worker is bread—the uplift and betterment of mankind versus anything incompatible therewith; thus the economies of the opposing interests can be summarized as property rights coming before human rights on the one hand, and that humanity is of more importance than property on the other hand, and there you are. Money—Man. Man—Money. Organized labor stands for man. It dares to protect his interests. Trusts, so-called, stand for money. They dare to protect profits. Which will win? It is a great question.

Pessimists would almost throw up their hands and quit, but being optimistically inclined, we have no hesitation in asserting the belief that the power of money and the worship of property rights will become unpopular, and that the rights of man, his liberty and full earning power will be gradually accorded him, until through co-operation and equitable recognition of all interests to a finished product, each shall receive compensation in accordance with the invention, skill or other activity of the participants in the output.—James Duncan, First Vice President A. F. of L., in American Federationist.

LABOR UNIONS AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Many people consider the trade union merely as a machine for the adjustment of wages, hours, and material conditions of work. Such matters are necessarily often its first concern, because men can not cultivate their minds and souls until they are fed and clothed and sheltered and relieved from excessive drudgery.

The truth is, however, that the labor union is quite as much concerned with broad civic and humanitarian problems as with the immediate necessities of its own members. Next to an enlightened press the labor union holds more potentiality for good citizenship than any other force in society.

The labor union finds its largest and best sphere of usefulness in educational work. The worker finds the union his club, his school, his debating society, where he learns his duty to his fellow-men. It is his own free and democratic institution.

"No man lives for himself alone" might be the motto of the labor union. This is one of the most important truths which it teaches.

The labor union always keeps before its members the high ideal of good citizenship, in which all share. Class limitations and narrow prejudices are replaced by the broad patriotism which seeks to uplift and inspire.

Our country has developed so marvelously in an industrial way in the past 50 years that much care is needed to adjust the relations between the employer and the workmen in order that the workmen may not be deprived of the reasonable wages, the short hours, and the time for recreation and education which are necessary for good citizenship. No man is likely to become a good citizen who has not the opportunity for a comfortable home, and the means to educate his children to the limits that our public educational institutions will permit.

The labor union takes the workman from the moment he lands on our shores

and starts to make him a good citizen, and it is so far, the most valuable and efficient agent that we have for that purpose. In fact, it is about the only agent to do that work.

The recent strike at McKees Rocks showed how shamelessly immigrants were treated by certain employers and how little any force in society concerned itself that these poor, foreign workmen should be educated and made good citizens. Owing to the great influx of immigrants the trade unions have not been able to reach all of these in time to prevent their exploitation, but much has already been done, especially for those employed as miners.

If the labor union was assisted by other forces for good in its task of organizing and educating, it could make good citizens of all the poorest and most ignorant of our slum population. The unions, however, can not do the whole work of the nation.

There is no man so poor, so ignorant, but the labor union will take him as a member and put at his disposal all the educational forces of industrial organization in order that he may retain his self-respect, that he may have new hope for the future and may be encouraged to join with his fellows in securing those rights and privileges which make a good citizen. He gets a new individuality by his union affiliations. He learns that he is not alone in the struggle. There are those who care for him and will help him to that full development which is the best expression of good citizenship.

In the union a man learns to respect the rights of others. He realizes the power of associated effort. He sees by contrast of how little account is the individual standing alone in our present complex society.

The union is a constant education in self-government. It is a constant education in self-reliance. It is a constant sermon on honesty, integrity of character, and self-control.

In fact, many believe that the non-partisan character of the union makes it a far better school for citizenship than the ward club or political convention where we have developed some rather autocratic and questionable forms of procedure, even though the *illusions* of personal freedom and individual choice are maintained, to encourage the voter to use the franchise at all.

Labor unions concern themselves with the *kind* of immigration which comes to the United States, for a large proportion of our citizens are of foreign birth.

They are not prejudiced against immigration, but they believe that if the immigrant has a sound body and clean mind and can read and write when he arrives,

he is better material for a good citizen than the criminal, the ignorant, the pauper, or the defective. Organized labor joins with all other forces for good government in the endeavor to secure a higher standard for immigration than now obtains.

The union really educates its members to a *higher* ideal than do our political institutions, because it often takes elaborate precautions by referendum vote and otherwise—that the individual member shall express his opinion and have it recognized. Individuality finds more complete expression in the trade union than in any other institution known to civilization.—Eva McDonald Valesh, Assistant Editor, American Federationist.

BOOST FOR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

To All Local Unions—Greeting:

At the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held in the city of Chicago, Ill., from September 20 to October 2, 1909, the following cities were placed in nomination, subject to the referendum vote of all local unions, the place for holding the next international convention, namely, Minneapolis, Minn., and Rochester, N. Y.

We, the undersigned local unions of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., vs. Local Unions 292, 541, 597, of Minneapolis, and Local 23, of St. Paul, solicit the support of your local union for Minneapolis as the place for holding the next convention of our Brotherhood.

First. Minneapolis is centrally located for both east and west and north and south.

Second. Our railroad facility is unexcelled from all points.

Third. Our hotel accommodations are the finest in the northwest, both American and European plan, rates from \$1.00 per day up.

Fourth. Minneapolis is the home of the largest flour mills in the world.

Fifth. Minneapolis and St. Paul have the finest surface street car system in the world.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are noted for their magnificent parks and boulevards, including a natural chain of lakes which affords the most beautiful scenery in the world.

Sixth. Minneapolis has the finest electric lighted streets in the country, which is a pride to the city.

Seventh. Minneapolis and St. Paul claims their loyalty now, as they have always claimed in the past, to the bona fide

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that is recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion, we desire to thank you in advance for all courtesy extended in our behalf, and assuring you of a hearty welcome if you come to Minneapolis in 1911.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood at large, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

N. CONORYEA, Chairman,
L. U. 23;

H. O. KOESTER,
L. U. 541;

FRANK FISHER, Secretary,
L. U. 597;

H. A. GANSMOE,
L. U. 292,
General Committee.

A man who ought to know what he is talking about related the following: "I was in a store a short time ago, and noticed a man buy six packages of scrap tobacco. He called for two union-made packages and four non-union. After he had gone, I asked the clerk if he knew why this was. 'Oh, that's easy,' he answered. 'He chews one package of union made when he is with his fellow unionists, and then he transfers the non-union to the union, thereby trying to leave the impression that he is a union man all through.' I sat up and took notice. Upon investigation I discovered that this was the case. Funny kind of a man to advertise himself among union men when he was with them, and then go and buy something from a company that is trying to lower his wages. Still, some men are born foolish, while others display the intelligence of idiots."

SOME TRADES UNIONS WITH BENEFICIARY FEATURES.

By M. GRANT HAMILTON, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

No more attractive investment can be made than the payment of dues into a labor organization. This feature has not been prominently brought to the fore in arguments presented on behalf of organization. An analysis of the returns to individual members in benefits—strike pay, sick, out of work, death and trade protection benefits—total an enormous per cent.

Only a small number of our international unions provide other than death benefits, therefore in this class the return upon money invested as dues must be computed entirely upon advanced wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The great majority of the organizations in this category record increases in the daily wage of from 50c to \$1 per day. When it is stated that the average dues range from 50c to \$1 per month it is clear that the per cent of return is indeed extraordinarily large. An increase of \$1 per day in wages to the individual members as the result of organization, when the cost per member does not exceed \$1 per month (with 26 working days in the month) reveals a return upon the amount invested as dues of 2,600 per cent per month.

There are other international unions, the most conspicuous ones being the Cigarmakers and Typographical, which provide many benefits for their members.

The Cigarmakers have strike, out-of-work, sick, death and total disability benefits. This organization has three divisions, viz.: Contributing members, 30c per week, entitled to all the above mentioned benefits; dues paying members, 15c per week, joining the organization after 50 years of age or afflicted with chronic ailments, entitled to strike and minimum death benefits; beneficiary retiring card holders, 20c per week, entitling them to sick and death benefits. With all the beneficiary features incorporated in this organization it is remarkable the amount of benefits distributed to its members in the year 1908, \$586,255.73 being the total. Approximately one dollar per month per member made the distribution of this enormous amount of money among its members possible. Strike benefits are scheduled at \$5 per week, with \$3 after a stipulated period until close of strike or lockout; sick benefits of \$5 for thirteen weeks in any one year; death benefits ranging from \$50 to \$550, determined by length of membership; out-of-work benefits of \$3 per week, this latter fund being guarded by appropriate laws. One of the important

things about this organization is its unvarying membership, the fluctuations in its numerical strength being small, due in a large measure to the value of a paid-up membership, the investment of dues by the individual member returning a very high per cent.

The International Typographical Union maintains a strike benefit of \$7 per week for heads of families and \$5 per week for single men. In addition to this it maintains at Colorado Springs, Colo., a home for aged and indigent members, a portion of which has been set apart for the treatment of its members afflicted with tuberculosis. It is one of the most magnificent institutions in the country and is conducted in an ideal manner. It is entirely supported by the membership, and no charge of any character is made or can be made to any inmate. If the applicant is entitled to enter, it is without cost of any kind. The motto, "Its bounty is unpurchasable," adorns the principal arch over the driveway entering the grounds. A continuous membership of five years is the first qualification for admission.

In addition to the home another feature has been added within the recent past. A pension is now paid to members incapacitated for work after they have passed the sixty-year mark if they have been in continuous good standing for twenty years. The amount of this pension is broad-gauge, as is the organization itself. Any member who can qualify in the pension department receives \$16 monthly. A death benefit of \$75 is also paid.

It would be difficult to determine the exact per cent returned as interest upon the investment of money as dues in the two organizations named, but when increased wages, shorter hours, bettered conditions and trade protection is considered it is readily discernible the tremendous per cent paid on the investment.

There are also other international unions, notably the Iron Molders and Boot and Shoe Workers, which are adding beneficiary features.

The officials of trade unions, outside of the instances noted, in this country are and have been indeed slow in recognizing the fact that higher dues and increased benefits have an influence toward solidarity and effectiveness that can be obtained in no other way. The revenues gathered by the fraternal orders ought to a great degree be diverted to the trade unions by the trade unions installing them-

selves as the beneficiary source for the workers of our land. The income of fraternal societies would be available to organizations of labor if the unions of workers incorporate the beneficiary features of the fraternal societies and the structure thus formed would make organized labor practically invincible.

The British trades organizations are advanced in this regard beyond the American ones. The officials of these foreign unions have learned by experience, as also have the members, some of the truths concerning mankind, and have crystallized this knowledge into appropriate provisions in the conduct of their organizations. Too much effort has been expended in the direction of acquiring membership, rather than formulating and putting into effect measures that will increase the efficiency of the local unions. As stated, beneficiary provisions not only have a salutary influence in regular payment of dues, but strengthens the ties that bind the members to the organization. Many labor officials, while realizing the great benefits to be derived by the increasing dues with a consequent increase in the ability of the organization to add further beneficial features, are fearful of a loss of membership. It is a foregone conclusion that any advance in the fixed charges of any international

union will decrease its membership for the time being. It is nevertheless a fact that this decrease is only temporary, for as soon as the additional features become understood and appreciated the membership again rises to the normal point.

These beneficial features, besides preserving equilibrium in the local unions, develop in the membership a desire to further perfect their organization by the addition of other progressive measures. This provokes discussion among individual members and a wholesome development follows. Rationalism is the realm where success is achieved, and in the organizations guaranteeing a line of benefits the tendency of the membership is toward rationalism. The future of any organization is assured when a general interest is aroused by agitation looking toward the perfecting of the same.

Every effort should be put forth by officials of labor to impress upon the membership the importance of high dues and improved methods in the conduct of organizations. The investment of money as dues to our organizations has proven a most profitable one, but more attention must be given in the future to the beneficial features if we expect to hold our position in the procession which steadily moves onward.

THE SACK OF FLOUR.

By Will Carleton.

Guilty, judge, and I own the crime—

I slipped away with a sack of flour;
They nabbed me just in the nick of time—

I'd had it home in half an hour,
Only the constable on the hill
Knew that I must have jumped the bill,
Knew as well as he could that I
Hadh't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny," that's the proper word;

There's never a crime but law can name,
Only, I wonder if law has heard

That any one but the thief's to blame?
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you about the closed up mill?
Tell you of men who must beg or steal
To give their babies and wives a meal?

Yes, I have begged—and I'll tell you how;

I walked the roads and the fields and lanes
And asked for work with the pleading brow,

And came back empty for all my pails.
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you the wheels of trade were still?
Tell you, when work was dull and dead,
The wife and the child must go unfed?

Guilty, judge—let the law be paid;

But if you had children four or five
As pretty as God had ever made,
And lacked the food to keep them alive,

Lacked the method, but not the will,
Their cries of hunger to stop and still,
And then saw oceans of food in view—
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife whose heart
Had fed your own for a score of years
And never a moment walked apart
From all your griefs and hopes and fears,
And now in that faithful bosom had grown
A little life that was part of your own,
And hunger harrowed them through and
through,
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—
Harvests rotting in barn and shed—
Silks and ribbons in fine display—
And children crying for lack of bread!
Wealth and famine are nand in hand
Making the tour of heart-sick land;
Half of the country's future weal
Crushed by the present's selfish heel!

Guilty, judge—and I own my crime;
Put me in prison without delay—
Only, please work me double time,
And send my family half the pay!
And tell my children if they ask,
That I was working my gloomy task,
Not for pleasure or money gem,
But for the love I have for them.

COLLEGE STUDENTS SCABS.

AS this issue goes to press the strike of the Lake Seamen's unions is still on as vigorously as ever. While the Lake Carriers' Association has vessels moving, advices from authentic sources are to the effect that all such vessels are running short-handed and that their crews—such as they are—are dangerously incompetent. It was one of the vessels of the Lake Carriers' Association—the Walker—manned by a strike-breaking crew that rammed and wrecked the Canadian lock of the "Soo" Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, which accident, from the fact that this is the largest canal lock in the world, has attracted universal attention.

The agents of the association are, it is said, securing help under misrepresentations, and many of the men thus hired and shipped to Buffalo, Chicago and other ports, upon learning that they are expected to work as strike-breakers, persist in leaving the service of the company, notwithstanding that it is sought to restrain them from so doing by threats of imprisonment.

With a view to preventing such men from being thus intimidated, the Maritime Union Bulletin, the official paper of the Seamen's unions, gives the matter prominent publication and urges upon its readers, with emphasis, the fact that a seaman has the right to quit a vessel at his pleasure in any port of the United States and Canada, as there is no law to prevent him from going ashore; and further, that if physical force continues to be used in keeping men on the vessels of the Lake Carriers' Association who are desirous of quitting, prosecutions will follow immediately upon such cases being reported to the Seamen's union.

One of the most deplorable features of the Lake Seamen's strike is the fact that college students are taking advantage of their vacation to scab on the striking seamen. In European countries college students are amongst the most effective and, by despots, most dreaded advocates of the rights of the masses. The enlightenment which they have secured through education seems to have sharpened their sense of justice and actuated them to oppose tyranny in every form, but unfortunately, owing to the extent to which our American colleges are subsidized by the endowments of the money power and their professors thus influenced to feed their charges on false plutocratic and anti-American doctrines, the American college students are, as a class, in sympathy with the exploiters and oppressors of labor, which fact accounts for their active antagonism to the wage earners in such conflicts as the Lake Seamen's strike.

In a letter to the editor an officer of

one of the Seamen's organizations in discussing this feature of the situation, says:

"The Lake Carriers are getting a lot of college students to oil and fire some of their boats, but these tony young strike-breakers do not last very long. Some of them go scabbing for a lark, as they style it, and some of them go to make some money during their vacation. We had the same kind of college students scabs during our twenty days' strike in 1903, but they did not last long on many of the boats they were on."

One of the worst stigmas that can attach to a man's name is that of scab. Not only every member of organized labor, but every person having a properly developed sense of right and justice, looks upon the scab with loathing and disgust; even employers who use him in a fight against their regular employes regard him with utter contempt, and as a rule when the strike is over and the regular employes have returned to work, the scab is either precipitately turned out as would be some mangy cur, or is gradually dispensed with as conditions permit. Some of these college students think, no doubt, that it is quite an adventure to try to fill the places of striking wage earners—quite a "devilish trick, doncher know," to help to starve the children of honest workmen who have nothing but their employment upon which to depend for a livelihood for their families and themselves.

These thoughtless, inexperienced youths no doubt like to regale their drawing-room associates with accounts of their strike-breaking exploits, imagining that on their brow they can feel the glow of that halo of glory which they delude themselves into believing is theirs by virtue thereof, but, oh! could they only see themselves in their true light; could they only realize the awful blot they are attaching to their names, and the extent to which they are earning the contempt of millions of their fellow citizens—if they could only see themselves as others see them—how quickly would they awaken to their real position and abandon their labor-crushing exploits.

Whatever the motive actuating such exploits—whether it be the diversion of a "lark" or the desire to acquire spending money for their next term of college—they are evidently oblivious of the fact that they are burdening themselves with a citizenship disability which may at some future day operate to deprive them of the honor of filling some public office—an honor which they may be very eager to attain. They should understand that once a man is known to have "scabbed" his election to a position of public trust

is practically out of the question, for while labor does not always unite on its friends at the polls as it should, it seldom or never forgets an enemy on election day, for the fact, if known, that a man at some period of his life has taken a step whereby he has attached to his name the degrading title of "scab," is sure to incur for him as a candidate for office the vigorous antagonism of workmen generally—an antagonism to which many an ambitious office-seeker, particularly in recent years, can attribute his having been "elected to stay at home."

The letter above referred to also advises that the Lake Carriers' Association has established what is known as a prison ship at Conneaut, Ohio, or, as they call it, a training ship to break in scabs, and that while they are waiting to put them on their boats they charge these scabs a dollar a day for board, and that if they are not able to do the work they are later assigned to they are put off at any port, sometimes without any money, as it is probable they had already eaten up what was coming to them while waiting to be shipped out on some of the steel trusts' vessels. "These facts," continues the writer of the letter, "do not get into the press, and neither do the accounts of some awful crimes that are committed by the horde of ruffians who are now scabbing on the Seamen's union."

The officers of the union declare that the strike will not be over until seamen win the right to ship as self-respecting and free men, without any blacklist system and without Pinkerton and Coach police guards.

The idea of having young men, and even boys, associate with these hardened ruffian strike-breakers, some of whom it

is said are the lowest type of brutalized foreign criminals, is appalling to think of. If the billion dollar steel trust can succeed in crushing the Lake Seamen's unions and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and thus establish rates of wages to suit the dictates of their own avarice, there is no telling where they will stop in their efforts to enslave workmen.—Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine.

As has been stated in press dispatches, that if smuggling could be prevented, the increased revenue would more than make up any deficiency that now exists between income and outgo. Apropos to this we would suggest that the worker of the mills and factories are guilty wretches. They should be placed upon the wheel and broken. If they survived, then apply the screws. It is a well known fact that among those engaged in the importation of goods, that workmen and women do all the importing, and, consequently, all the smuggling. The idle rich have no time for this kind of crime. Their time is so thoroughly occupied with giving monkey dinners, cat suppers and dog luncheons that it would be a sacrilege to presume to insinuate that they have any time to devote to cheating the Government that has made them wealthy. The Constitution of the United States should be amended to the extent of confiscating the entire wealth of any worker who attempts to smuggle, and, when caught red-handed, he should pay the penalty with serving his country for the remainder of his life by working in a regular prison instead of what is now known and called a shop or factory.

THE SHADOW-CHILD.

Why do the wheels go whirling round,
Mother, mother?
Oh, mother, are they giants bound,
And will they growl forever?
Yes, fiery giants underground,
Daughter, little daughter,
Forever turn the wheels around,
And rumble, grumble ever.

Why do I pick the threads all day,
Mother, mother?
While sunshine children are at play,
And must I work forever?
Yes, shadow-child; the live long day,
Daughter, little daughter,
Your hands must pick the threads away
And feel the sunshine never.

Why do the birds sing in the sun,
Mother, mother,
If all day long I run and run—
Run with the wheels forever?
The birds may sing till day is done,
Daughter, little daughter,
But with the wheels your feet must run—
Run with the wheels forever.

Why do I feel so tired each night,
Mother, mother?
The wheels are always buzzing bright;
Do they grow sleepy never?
Oh, baby thing, so soft and white,
Daughter, little daughter,
The big wheels grind us in their might,
And they will grind forever.

And is the white thread never spun,
Mother, mother?
And is the white cloth never done—
For you and me done never?
Oh, yes, our thread will all be spun,
Daughter, little daughter,
When we lie down out in the sun,
And work no more forever.

And when will come that happy day,
Mother, mother?
Oh, shall we laugh and sing and play
Out in the sun forever?
Nay, shadow-child, we'll rest all day,
Daughter, little daughter,
Where green grass grows and roses gay,
There in the sun forever.
—Herald Monroe, in the Century.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Per F. W. COBURN.

THE Massachusetts plan of savings bank life insurance and voluntary old age pensions which has previously been mentioned in these columns, is gradually winning success in the Bay State. Considerably more than a million dollars worth of life insurance has been written since the Whitman Savings bank has opened its insurance department in June, 1908. While this is not a large amount in comparison with the totals of the big insurance companies which have been in business for sixty years or more, it is generally considered a very good start. The amount of savings insurance in force is growing week by week.

Most of the savings bank insurance thus far has been taken out by just the people for whom it was originally intended, the employees of manufacturing and public service corporations. The general public and particularly the salaried classes have not yet begun to take hold of it. A good deal of educational work has been found necessary to introduce the scheme and this was expected.

Some of the by-products of the savings insurance movement have been very valuable to wage earners. It is a matter of general knowledge that the cost of industrial life insurance as sold by commercial companies has lately been subject to reductions which are said to amount to not less than 20 per cent. If this could be applied to two and a half billions of industrial life insurance it would represent a tidy saving.

Another effect has been to induce the largest of the industrial companies to call to its employ Dr. Lee Franckel, formerly of the Sage Foundation. Still another result has been the adoption by this and other companies of a group plan of insurance whereby 100 or more people can be insured at lower cost than when taken singly by life insurance solicitors. Several states have already passed laws permitting these lower rates when the companies work collectively.

One very valuable outcome is the probable adoption by the Boston and Maine railroad of an old age pension scheme based in large measure upon the annuity or old age pension side of the savings bank insurance scheme. The Massachusetts legislature last year authorized the adoption of a system, now about to be voted upon by twenty-seven thousand employees of the company. Under this the employer and the employees will contribute in equal parts to a pension fund.

Louis D. Brandeis, author of the savings insurance scheme, served as counsel for the Boston and Maine men in devising the details of their pension project. There is now under consideration in Massachusetts a general law to permit any public service corporation incorporated in that state to adopt such a system as the Boston and Maine has been permitted to establish.

The direct benefits of savings bank life insurance are beginning to be experienced among wage earners and their families. A characteristic example is the little story of the first man to die among those insured under the new plan. Just what his widow gained through his being insured at the savings bank appears in the statement of the facts of the case. On January 9, 1909, John Carlson, employed as a leveler at the C. A. Eaton Company, shoe factory of Brockton, took out at the bank a five hundred dollar straight life insurance policy. He was at the time 42 years old and his monthly premium was \$1.70. The premiums were paid regularly when due. Mr. Carlson died on June 11, 1909, after which the bank promptly paid his wife \$500.

She received from the bank \$308 more than she would have received from one of the larger industrial companies for a similar policy at the same cost. That certainly represents quite a saving to the workingman's widow.

The advantages of such a scheme of insurance are so obvious that inquiries frequently come to the office of the State Actuary, 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, from all over the world. Letters of interrogation have been received from nearly every American state, from England, Denmark, Germany and other countries. There is an impression that legislation will be attempted in several other states this winter, following out the Massachusetts plan.

The greatest weakness of the Bay State system thus far has lain in the refusal by most of the savings banks to open insurance departments. These institutions as a class are extremely conservative. Their trustees, who serve usually without pay, often feel that they are already doing everything they ought to do for the public interest and that it would be a hardship to be bothered with keeping a lot more of workmen's accounts in a cause which can yield no profit to the bank beyond the payment of an extra salary or two. The attitude of many savings banks in New England has always been one of

aloftness toward the wage earners whose little deposits are received but not sought with energy.

Consequently the Whitman Savings Bank and the People's Savings Bank of Brockton are the only ones which, up to this time, have taken the initiative in establishing insurance departments. Fortunately for the success of the scheme, there is a provision in the act by which special agencies may be established at other savings banks, at factories, co-operative banks, labor union headquar-

ters, department stores, or any other suitable place. In this way these two banks in show towns of southeastern Massachusetts are now represented by 60 or more agencies in various centers of the state. Several more of these agencies are about to be authorized. It is expected before very long the conservatism of the Massachusetts savings banks will have been overcome and every citizen will have close at hand the means of obtaining the safest and cheapest industrial insurance ever offered anywhere.

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1909.

To the Members of Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

On January 14th, 1909, the National Association of Hat Manufacturers decreed by a unanimous vote that no member of their organization should use the union label of the United Hatters of North America, under penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Realizing that this was the beginning of a movement to do away with all union labels, and although it involved our entire membership, the United Hatters of North America decided that none of its members should work for any member of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers until it was agreed that the union label should be used on the product of their labor, and we have stood firmly by that position ever since. Of the fifty-eight manufacturers who entered into this combination nearly forty have since resigned from the Hat Manufacturers' Association, and are now operating union factories and using our union label, and we feel grateful to the members of organized labor whose loyal support made it possible to bring about this victory. There are yet about twenty large manufacturers who still refuse to use the union label, and whose product is sold in every city in the United States. We have yet over five thousand of our members on strike, and are sadly in need of funds, but the greatest service that can be rendered us now is **TO CREATE A DEMAND FOR THE UNION LABEL**, and we would urgently request that you take this matter up in your meeting, and **APPOINT A COMMITTEE** to wait on the merchants in your city and request them to handle **ONLY UNION MADE HATS**. With over three-quarters of the hat manufacturers of the United States now operating union factories and using the union label, there is no reason why a merchant should insist on dealing with the few manufacturers who are now fighting our organization. With your support we are determined to continue the fight until all manufacturers who rebelled against our

organization last January will again agree to use the union label.

Hoping you will give this matter your immediate attention, and thanking you for this, as well as the many past favors rendered our organization in its present struggle, we are,

Respectfully,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.

P. S.—We would appreciate it very much if you would kindly let us know the results of the action of your committee.

UNION MAN THREATENED; ASKS POLICE PROTECTION.

J. M. Westphal, a member of the Fixture Hangers' Union, Chicago, has complained to the police that he has been threatened with bodily injury at a meeting of the organization Tuesday night. He said some of the members had trumped up charges against him and the union took away his card. While he was protesting, he says, some of the members shouted, "Hang him!" and "Throw him out the window!" He also said that several years ago he aided in the prosecution of "Sam" Parks of New York, and intimated this might have led to the present trouble.

Cuyahoga Falls some time since had a little fault to find with its fire department. We are not posted as to whether the men received wages or not, enough to know that the village assembly took them to task for attending too many social functions. All of them threw up their sinecure, and the chief had the department all to himself. When an alarm is rung in the chief orders himself to report, gets busy and calls for volunteers. The village has had an eighty thousand dollar fire since the one-man department was organized, and there is some talk of permitting no further building operations unless they be constructed of something impervious to heat.

THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF LABOR.

(Extracts from an address by the Rev. Charles Stelzle at the annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers of America, recently held in Milwaukee.)

A LONG time ago, it was said, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and many a newspaper has adopted this motto. The newspaper has not always voiced the sentiments of the people, but the people have always expressed the will of God. If any man would know what God is thinking about, let him keep close to the people. Mr. Gladstone once said: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last fifty years, the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong." The common people, the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—to these we owe a debt of gratitude.

* * *

Twenty-five years ago, a famous French statesman said that the social problem is a fad upon which serious-minded statesmen should waste no time. Today, no thinking man will deny that the social problem is the most important which confronts us. There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union, they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be wiped out today, the labor question would still be present.

* * *

You have been spending several days in the discussion of the details of your organization, and, like the rest of us, you have become so engrossed in these details that you may have forgotten the larger aspects of this labor movement of which you are so important a part. Sometimes the artist becomes tired and his eye becomes jaded so that he cannot distinguish the value of his colors. When he reaches such a condition, he lays down his brush and picks up a precious stone whose color never fades, and looks long and steadily at it until his sense of color comes back. He is then ready to take up his work again. That is what you and I need to do. We need to get away from the smaller things of life and obtain a larger vision and a greater outlook so that our sense of values may return to us.

* * *

Some day war shall cease, but if we wait until that edict comes from a so-called peace conference at The Hague, I rather think that our patience will be exhausted. Some day war shall cease, but it will be when the organized work-

ingmen of the world shall declare that they will no longer go out to shoot down their fellow-workers in order to satisfy the greed, the selfishness, the ambitions of their rulers, no matter who they might be. In other words, organized labor will call a great universal peace strike, for who suffers more than does the workingman, his wife and his children, during a time of international strife?

* * *

You, who are here today, have had committed to you the destinies of the wives and children of the men who belong to your organization. During recent years, there has been raised up for labor a standard which every man of us must reach, if we are to be of the greatest service to our fellows who have elected us to office. The employers of labor have been wise enough to secure as their representatives some of the brainiest men of the country. You are pitting your strength against theirs. They have an unlimited amount of money with which to fight you. You have only your brain power and the righteousness of your cause. Labor is playing a great game and it takes a great man to play it. It is a man's game and it must be played in a man's way.

* * *

The principles of organized labor to which I have referred, and many more of which I might speak, are Christian principles, the highest principles ever taught by any man. You may all be proud of the fact that you are labor leaders. At one time, such a designation was considered a disgrace. It is now becoming an honorable title. If I were not a preacher I would aspire to become the best kind of a labor leader, and if I were to become such, I would hold my head as high as any man's, because I would feel that to me had been entrusted the future of vast numbers of working people, and it would require of me the very best that I could give.

* * *

A little while ago, a Chicago trades unionist and his wife dedicated to the cause of labor their little eighteen months old baby. I have thought about that a great many times and I believe that the day will come when other parents will dedicate their children to the cause of labor as Samuel was dedicated to the temple service, and when Christian men will enter the work of the labor movement in the same spirit and with the same devotion as others who are consecrating their lives to the work of the Christian ministry, and when, in the name of God, they will fight the battles of our common humanity, no nobler task could come to any man, and that task may be yours.

MONGOLIANS ENGAGED IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1900.

(By A. E. YOELL, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

OWING to the many requests in reference to information relative to what extent, if any, Mongolians have invaded the industries represented by the building tradesmen, I have the honor to herewith submit a tabulation which covers the entire United States, including Hawaii:

Though it is true that the building industries are not yet affected to any appreciable extent in California, yet we consider it proper to warn the people of our country that the thin edge of the wedge has already been entered.

The figures here given were compiled from the report of the 12th census, 1900, and while we cannot go behind them, we are convinced, through reports emanating from Treasury Department officials, that a large number of Mongolians, both Chinese and Japanese, succeeded in evading the enumerators. Keeping that statement in mind, the following should surely be of interest:

Occupation.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Carpenters	417	666	1,083
Masons (brick and stone)	4	49	53
Painters and varnishers	105	56	161
Plasterers .. . . .	...	4	4
Plumbers and gas fitters .. . . .	...	1	1
Marble and stone cutters .. . . .	...	33	33
Tin plate workers..	116	12	128
Cabinet makers ...	16	7	23
Saw and planing mill workers.....	76	165	140
	838	1,029	1,867

It is thus seen that there were 838 Chinese and 1,029 Japanese building mechanics in 1900, but how many of them were in California we have no means of finding out. We do know, however, that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent; and it would be the height of folly to assume that there was not more than a fair sprinkling of building mechanics among them. We know further that during the years 1901 to 1907, both inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels, and of that number 4,446 were skilled mechanics. Is it reasonable to believe

that they will be content to work as field laborers and domestics, if the opportunity is afforded them to invade the building industries?

We have recently received the report of a meeting held in Honolulu, at which resolutions were adopted looking towards the elimination of Japanese lodging camps from certain parts of Honolulu. A Mr. Robertson took the ground that the root of the evil to be remedied lay in the fact that the Japanese were encouraged to come to Honolulu because they were employed by the whites, practically to the exclusion of white artisans in many lines. Mr. Robertson said: "I believe if the records of the contracts given in Honolulu were examined, especially those dealing with carpentering, plumbing and painting, the result would be astonishing. I believe it would be found that in those branches of trade nine-tenths of the contracts are given to Orientals."

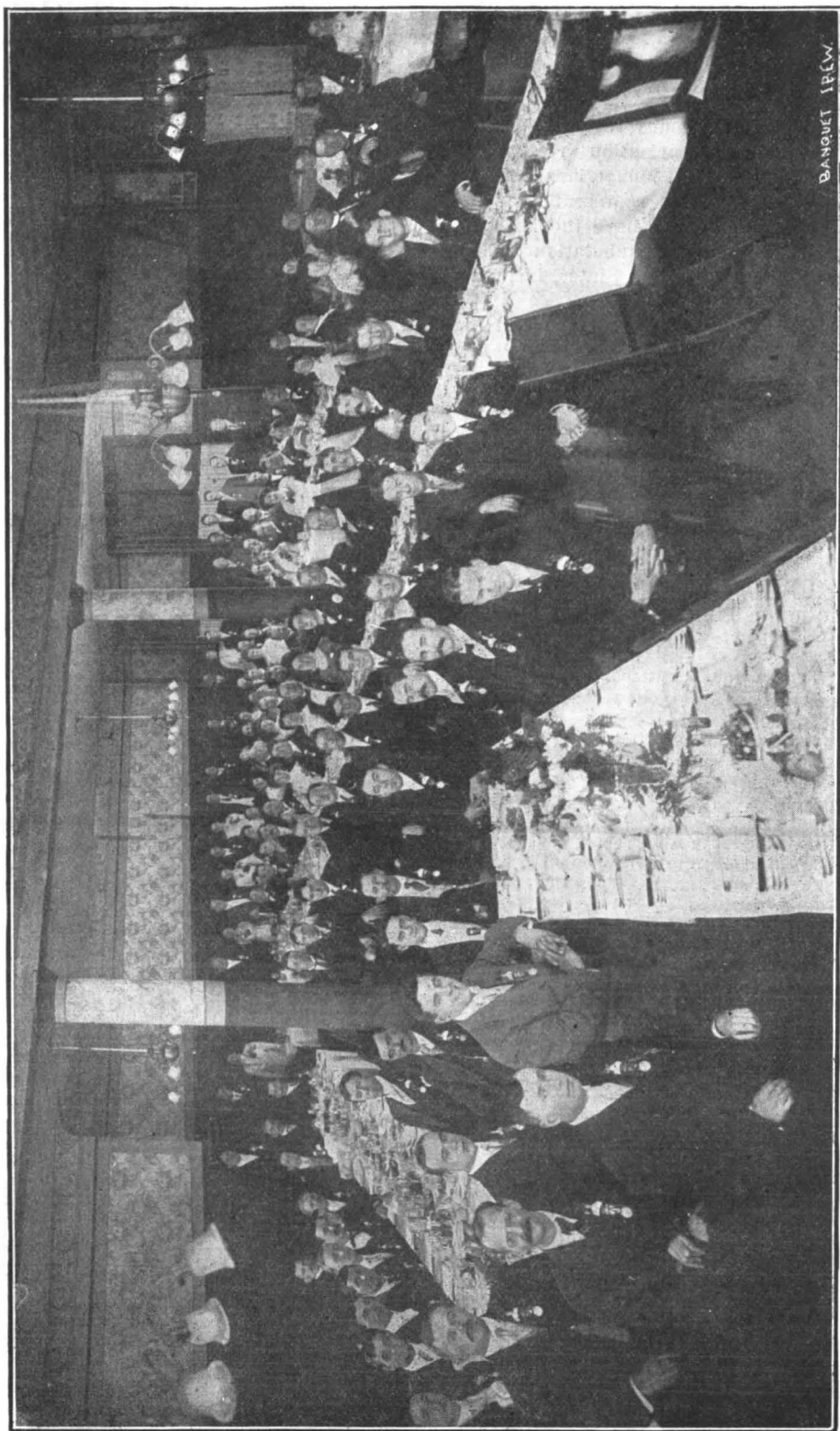
Have we any guarantee that these conditions will not prevail in America unless we fight to the bitter finish?

It has been reported to our office on several occasions that Japanese mechanics were making inroads in the building industry in some of the small adjacent towns, and those most deeply interested have denied the truth of the rumor—but advertising matter taken from the columns of one of our leading newspapers indicates that there is more truth than fancy in such reports. There we found attention called to Japanese milling, planing and carpenter establishments; painting and varnishing; manufacture and repair of furniture; store and office fixtures; show case, counters, etc., winding up with railway and general contracting.

The Japanese must indeed feel sure of their position when they boldly insert such advertisements, and we can safely infer that they get their share of patronage or they would not go to the expense involved (two whole pages of the San Francisco "Chronicle").

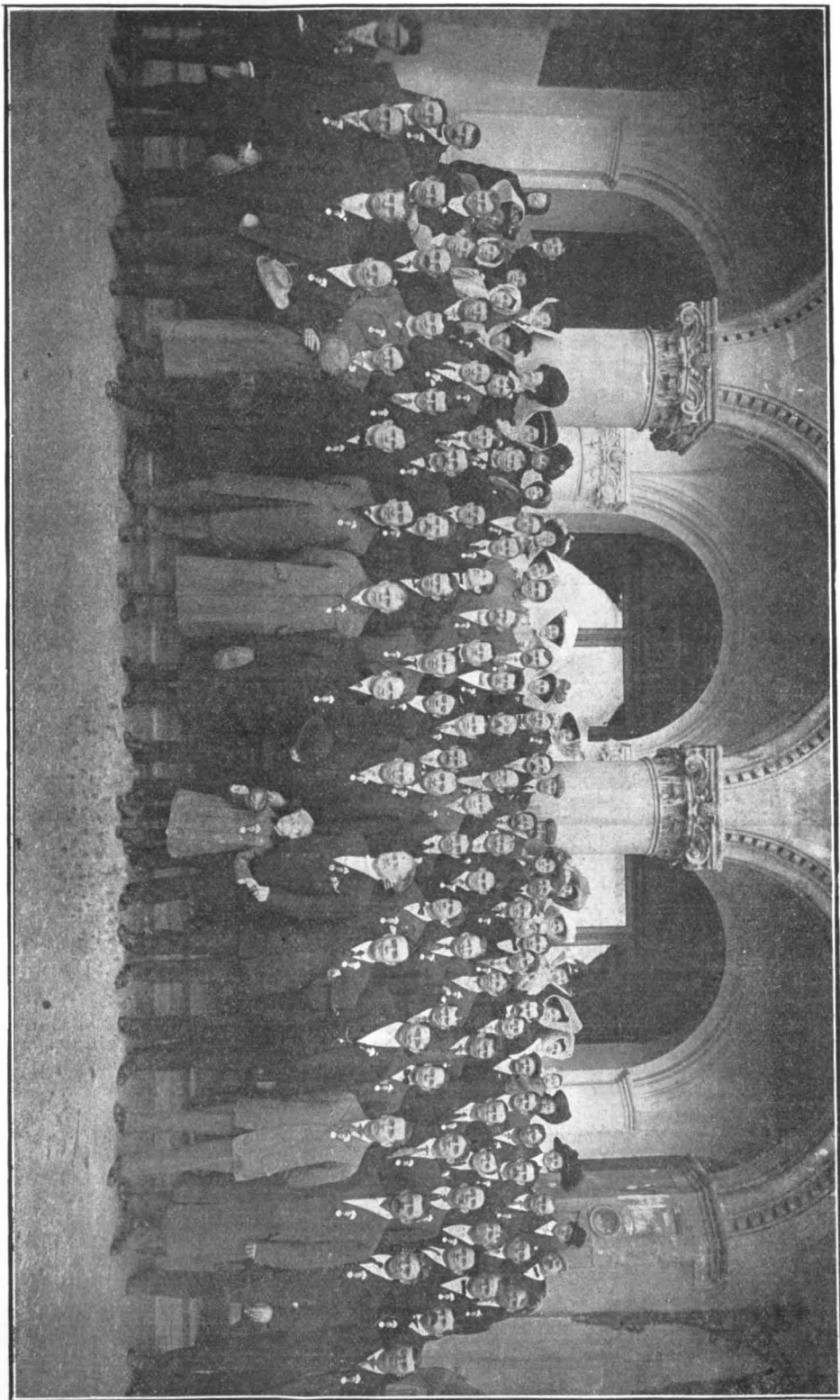
This is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration, not alone from the workers of the Pacific coast, but every building mechanic throughout the entire country.

It is said that there is so much travel in the dry sections of the State that good roads associations are springing up at every crossroads. Even the farmer now wants better things when he drives to wet territory to secure his jug of "joy."



BANQUET TO DELEGATES—CHICAGO CONVENTION I. B. E. W.

BANQUET I. B. E. W.



DELEGATES 10TH CONVENTION, CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 20TH.-OCTOBER 2ND, 1909



CHAS. P. FORD
Local No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.



LOUIS C. GRASSER
Local No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.



WM. CHILES
Local No. 427, Springfield, Ill.

**Auditing Committee for 10th Regular Convention
September 20 to October 2, 1909.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

Los Angeles No. 61.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by L. U. No. 61:

WHEREAS, Our brother, J. J. Cichstaedt, has passed away on the 13th day of Sept., 1909, after weeks of battle with the dread enemy, consumption; and,

WHEREAS, Our brother was an upright man and an active member, and having held positions of honor and trust and faithfully performed his duties; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 61, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it

Resolved, that the charter of this L. U. be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to the memory of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and to the Electrical Workers' official journal, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of our union.

Fraternally,

C. C. SCHENCK,

J. S. MARSH,

R. SNYDER.

Denver No. 68.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted on the death of the wife of Brother J. H. Hickey:

WHEREAS, God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the highly esteemed and beloved wife of Brother J. H. Hickey; and

WHEREAS, Our brother has lost the one he held most dear, and while he can never more by her congenial smile and loving hand be greeted in this life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our friend's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., in session assembled, extend our condolence to our bereaved brother in this, his time of sorrow and suffering, and trust this heavy burden which God in His infinite wisdom has placed upon him will be borne with Christian fortitude, and that he may comfort himself with the knowledge that the parting is but

for a brief period, and that the tender ties now broken will be again reunited beyond the grave; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of one month as a token of our deep respect to our deceased friend, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy forwarded to our bereaved brother and a copy be forwarded to our International Headquarters, to be published in our official journal, the "WORKER."

GEO. LEWIS,
Committee.

Resolutions on the death of P. L. English:

WHEREAS, Our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, P. L. English; and

WHEREAS, He has endeared himself particularly to the Electrical Workers of Denver who knew him by his congeniality and sterling qualities, we mourn the loss of one we held dear as a brother and friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., in session assembled, extend our condolence to the family in this, their time of sorrow and suffering; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of one month as a token of our deep respect to our deceased brother, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy be forwarded to the bereaved parents of our late brother and a copy be forwarded to our International Headquarters.

R. H. HAMEL,
GEO. LEWIS,
Committee.

Lima No. 82.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted on the death of Bro. Wm. Hilderbrandt:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late brother, Wm. Hilderbrandt; and

WHEREAS, Because of the fraternal relation held by our deceased brother with the members of this local, we wish to show our respect and regard for him, and to enter on our records our appreciation of his service as a member and a brother and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members, and that this Local, No. 82, tender its sincerest sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother in their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in testimony of the respect and esteem in which our late brother was held by his fellow members; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local, and that a copy be sent to his family in their bereavement, and that a copy be sent to the Grand Office and press for publication.

Signed, H. B. SUTTIE,
B. WORKMAN,
W. W. COREY,
Committee.

Galesburg No. 184.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been a long time since No. 184 has been heard from. We are glad to say we are still on top and doing some good in the way of new members. We have taken in about eight new members, in the past three months and have five more to work out on at our next regular meeting.

We are not doing very much business here in the way of work, yet all of our members are working at present, so brothers, when you come our way we will try and treat you as best we can. If we cannot give you a job we will see that you do not leave hungry if you are in possession of the "green goods." We also want to thank Nos. 9 and 134 for the courtesy shown our worthy President and delegate to the Grand Lodge, and if any of their members should happen our way we surely will try to give them the best fare possible.

Well, as I have not had a letter in such a long time I will close for this time by saying if this escapes the waste paper basket I will try again.

Fraternally,

W. H. CORN,
Press Secretary.

Pasadena No. 418.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

A deplorable accident on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 13, swiftly struck from the membership roll of the Electrical Workers No. 418 one of their highly honored brothers, John W. Claudin, of 487 Cypress avenue. Bro. Claudin was working with the crew under G. A. Pettit, with Chas. Hasbach, J. W. Crouch and F. F. Meisch as companions, at El Molino and Elizabeth.

Bro. Claudin, while in the act of tying an Edison primary wire, in some man-

ner, which will never be satisfactorily accounted for, came in contact with the 2,200 volts, presumably through the current being grounded by the green pole upon which he was working, and was instantly killed. With considerable difficulty he was taken from his position and the body removed to his home, where the news was gently broken to his wife. He leaves, besides a wife and little child, three brothers residing in Pasadena.

Promptly on the same Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the members of his local met in their hall and upon the report of a committee adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth our beloved husband and brother;

"WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by us in the decease of our friend and associate, and the still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely console with the relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of the Divine Providence, and that the heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be extended to the relatives of our friend and brother; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the official journal for publication and a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother.

G. A. PETTIT,
MARK FERGUSON,
P. DIEDERICH,
J. W. CROUCH,
CHAS. HASBACH."

At 1 o'clock Monday afternoon the members of Electrical Workers No. 418 assembled at their hall and marched as an escort to the pall-bearers, Messrs. G. A. Pettit, Chas. Hasbach, Cory Hoff, Geo. E. Corrin, Harvey Van Alstyne and J. W. Crouch, to the home on Cypress avenue, and thence to the First Christian church, where the Rev. Sumner T. Martin of Santa Barbara conducted the funeral services in an impressive manner. The union as a body accompanied the remains to the grave.

Many beautiful floral offerings were sent to the home by those who sympathized with the young widow in this hour of her terrible bereavement.

San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Not knowing whether a brother has a right to express himself in any other capacity than Press Secretary or not, I

leave these few lines to the approval of the Editor to be inserted in our next WORKER if he sees fit to do so.

Having noted our valuable WORKER from month to month, it's very plain to be seen each time that our correspondence columns get very limited space. I've not made an average count, but will wager that it's not been more than ten letters per month, which means that we won't hear from several locals for years to come at that rate. Many brothers join me in thinking that these columns are one of the main issues of our monthly, and if it's not so we might as well devote the space to a good continued story or Wall Street markets, or maybe the hardships Harriman had through life might interest some of us.

Well, brothers, this is not meant as any debate as to why we should or shouldn't have this or that, but I'd like to hear from other locals on the matter and we would also like to hear Mr. Collins express himself on the subject.

The convention is the main topic now, and I think we will all be good and ready to hear the names of our new officers. How would it suit some of you, or all of you, to look forward once a year (say about Labor Day or thereabouts) to get a WORKER devoted entirely to correspondence?

For working conditions in this neck of the woods will state that everyone is working in Southern California at present and everything looks bright for the winter.

With best regards to all, we hope to be one organization under a capable head of officers after the big event.

Fraternally yours,

D. N. (TIP) REYNOLDS,
Local 477.

Kansas City No. 592.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 592, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held Sept. 9, 1909, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from the family of our dear brother and President, W. A. Ceull, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ruby Johnston, and

WHEREAS, It is just that her many virtues be recognized; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Local No. 592, that we bow to God's will, we do not the less mourn our dear brother and his wife for their loss.

(Signed) W. E. SKINNER,
F. C. MCCALMONT,
F. K. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Resolutions.

Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 597:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, through His earthly messenger, inexorable death, to visit us and remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Delbert Slayback; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held during his earthly existence of the deceased brother with the members of Local Union No. 597, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Minneapolis, Minn., make it our solemn duty to express our esteem for his manly worth and deep sorrow at the loss and of the still heavier loss sustained by those dearest and nearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of this Local Union and his friends; that in deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives of our deceased brother, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for the greatest good, and we bow in humble submission to God's will; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which our late brother was held by his fellow members, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

J. J. NEVILLE,
FRANK FISHER,
T. J. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As No. 597 has not had a letter in the WORKER for some time, I will try and send in this in time for the next issue of the WORKER.

Well, things are none to brisk for the finemen and in fact for all men that come under the jurisdiction of 597.

But I understand that 292 and 541 are doing nicely, and 597 has not got any idle men to my knowledge, although the work in the twin cities would not warrant any brothers coming here and expecting to find steady work this winter, but I do not think there will be much laying off of men now employed.

The Tri-State will cut over into two new exchanges this winter; one at First avenue, South, and 33d street. They will cut December 1 and the other in south-east Minneapolis later on.

Their station on Western avenue, which was put in last fall, will be changed over.

It is at present an automatic, the only one of its kind in Minneapolis, and it does not give satisfaction.

The N. W. Tel. Ex. Co. have not been doing any great amount of work this fall, so won't have many men to lay off this fall.

The N. W. have made a few changes in its officers. T. J. Dwyer, Jr., for a number of years superintendent of construction, is advanced to general superintendent, and Johnnie McCarty, from the engineering department, stepped into his shoes as superintendent of construction.

Mart Duggan, city foreman of Minneapolis, has been replaced by a sky jumper by the name of Erikson.

The M. G. E. have not got so many extra men on this fall, and 597 has not got as many men there as we should have.

We have Bro. Barnes pushing a crew over there and Bros. Dunn, J. Williams and Ross are working for him. They brought in two applications last meeting night and expect to bring in more in the near future.

Bro. Moody Williams took out a withdrawal card last meeting. Red is a good old scout, but as he has done most of his line work for the last year running a pool hall, he decided to withdraw, which he could do honorably.

Bro. Neville quit the Twin City Tel. Co. on account of sickness, which will be liable to keep him from climbing for some time.

Well, that is all the local news from 597. I would like to state that our delegate to the Chicago convention got home all O. K., and made his report, which was very interesting to all the members present. And while I do not care to take up the space in the WORKER with my opinion of the proceedings of said convention, I would like to say that when 597 adopted the constitution without a dissenting vote, you can easily see that we were pleased with it.

Bro. Fisher got back also, and now we are ready to go after more new members and there is a lot of work along that line in this town.

We need a good lively organizer in this man's town, and in fact in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

We have also started to get ready to entertain the delegates to the 1911 convention to be held in Minneapolis. (Vot?) We have a joint committee of four locals, 292, 541 and 597 of Minneapolis and 23 of St. Paul, and they will have things fixed up very shortly, so we can make a start just as the votes are counted.

Some of the brothers might say that I am counting my eggs before they are laid, but I saw the hen get on the nest, and I don't think with eggs close to 40 cents a dozen we are going to let her get off the nest till she lays the egg. See?

The wind is blowing hard, but it is not

the bad weather up here that makes the strong wind. It is just the brain storm of the editor of the Beanners Zeitung (the Brewery Workers' official paper) that is causing all the wind. My, but the terrible spells he has; he is liable to bite the office boy yet, or else he will get that pimple on his collar button caught in the stenog's false teeth; then the Beanner Zeitung will be without an editor, and I may have to take his place myself; wouldn't I be a scream?

In closing, I would like to say that any brother in good standing in the I. B. E. W. going by any second or fourth Tuesday will find two locals holding meetings at Richmond halls and the Mondays previous will find a meeting of I. B. E. W. at Alexandrae's halls and all loyal members with the paid-up goods are welcome.

Wishing all brothers and their families a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.
(Doc.)

NATIONAL HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK. *Application Received by Commissioner Porter.*

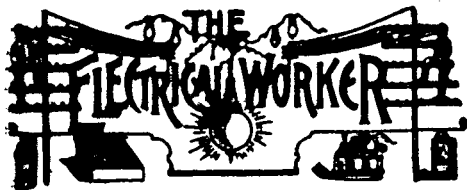
Twenty-seven thousand persons, scattered in twenty-eight States, will contribute a fraction over nine cents per month to build and maintain a tuberculosis sanatorium at Liberty, N. Y., which is to be established by the Workmen's Circle, a national fraternal insurance organization.

The State Charities Aid Association states that application has been made to Health Commissioner Porter to erect this sanatorium, and if the application is granted, it is expected that immediate steps will be taken toward the erection of the hospital, which will accommodate forty patients.

The yearly assessment of \$1.10 for each of the twenty-seven thousand members will result in a fund of \$29,700 flowing into New York State coffers. This scheme of assessing each member of an organization to support a tuberculosis hospital has been successfully tried in Albany, where the tuberculosis pavilion, the first of its kind in the country, is supported by the Federation of Labor from one-cent-a-week assessments.

Further evidence of the modern tendency among insurance orders to preserve the health of their patrons is contained in the announcement just made by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of the creation of a Health Bureau, which aims to help the policy holders by (1) prevention of disease, and (2) discovering disease in time to check or cure it. This is to be done through the medium of (1) health bulletins, (2) correspondence, and (3) free medical examination every two years of such policy holders as request it.

President Rittenhouse says: "Every unnecessary death among policy holders adds to the cost of life insurance."



**Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Published Monthly.**

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1909

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Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Treasurer—J. E. McCADDEN,
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Sixth District—FRANK SWOR,
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Seventh District—H. M. SCOTT,
Care Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

INFORMATION.

Emil W. Nelson, correspond with your people as soon as you can, on account of death in the family.

MRS. E. NELSON.

WANTED.

At Portland, Ore., for embezzlement, G. Frank Garrey, formerly business agent of Local No. 125, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Information leading to his whereabouts will be appreciated by said local. He can be identified by a broken left ankle, and is at present walking on crutches, is smooth shaven, has dark eyes and hair, and is about 30 years of age. Please cause arrest and notify Portland authorities or Local No. 125.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 8, 1909.

C. A. JORDAN, Pres.

F. A. BERGMAN, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1909.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the union stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas company in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to organized labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. TOBIN,

General President.

C. L. BAINE,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

TO STATE FEDERATIONS, CENTRAL BODIES AND THE LABOR PRESS.

Greeting:

The Tenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convened in Chicago September 20th, 1909, and adjourned October 2d, 1909. This convention was the most important in the history of the organization, and one of the most representative ever held by the I. B. E. W.

At this convention legislation was enacted of great benefit to the Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada and of benefit to the general labor movement.

The report of the Auditors of the I. B. E. W. and the Certified Audit Company of Springueled, Ill., show the financial affairs of the Brotherhood to be in excellent condition, though hampered by in-

junctions secured against the I. B. E. W. by the Seceders, and the books of the Brotherhood balance to the cent. This report was presented and read to the convention by the Auditors and unanimously adopted and concurred in, as was the report of the Grand President, F. J. McNulty, and Grand Secretary, Peter W. Collins.

Every insinuation and misrepresentation made by the Seceders against the officers of the Brotherhood was brought before the convention in detail and disproved by the officers, and the convention emphasized the confidence of the I. B. E. W. in these officers by re-electing them without opposition.

Copies of the reports and proceedings of the convention will be forwarded to the State Federations, Central Bodies and the Labor Press.

At this convention provision was made giving the men misled by the secession movement headed by J. J. Reid and others an opportunity to return to the fold of the I. B. E. W. without hardship being imposed upon them; they being allowed to return upon payment of the current month's per capita tax.

The fight which the I. B. E. W. has made against secession during the past twelve months has been made for the preservation of the ideals and progress of labor against the forces of disruption. In this fight the I. B. E. W. has been loyally sustained by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations.

As officers of the I. B. E. W. we would, therefore, ask the continuance of that co-operation and assistance to the end that the progress of our Brotherhood may go on apace so that all Electrical Workers can be brought into the fold of the Brotherhood and under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary.
F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

TO LOCAL UNIONS.

Greeting:

The resolution adopted by the Tenth Convention of the Brotherhood (which met in Chicago September 20th to October 2d, and which was one of the most representative conventions in the history of the International) gives to the men who were misled by the Seceders an opportunity to return to the fold, without any hardship being imposed upon them. The provisions made by the convention is that men who were members of the I. B. E. W., and who, through misrepresentation, became allied with the Secession movement, can return to the I. B. E. W. upon payment of the current

month's per capita tax; for instance, if the ex-member paid last for August, 1908 and desires to return to the Brotherhood in October, November or December, 1909, he pays per capita for the month in which he returns. The time limit set by the convention for reinstating in this manner expires December 15, 1909, so that those reinstated after December 15th, 1909, must pay all back per capita tax.

Those reinstated previous to the 15th of December, 1909, will after thirty days from that date—December 15th, 1909—be entitled to all benefits as provided in the Constitution. Men who seceded from Local Unions loyal to the Brotherhood can be reinstated through such Local Unions only, or with the consent of such Local Unions.

Financial secretaries should ascertain from the General Office when application for reinstatement is made by those not previously members of their own Local Union, whether the applicant was a former member of the I. B. E. W. The F. S. should report such reinstatements to the G. O. upon a separate sheet, to avoid delay or confusion.

Proceedings of the convention, G. P. and G. S. reports will be mailed in a few days. Extra copies will be forwarded.

The Constitution as amended by the convention will be submitted for referendum action—it is now on the press.

Any further information will be promptly forwarded by the G. O.

Fraternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary.

(Special Correspondence.)

A. FREDERICK COLLINS WINS GOLD MEDAL, HIGHEST AWARD FOR WIRELESS TELEPHONES AT A-Y-P. EXPOSITION—MOST POWERFUL TRANSMITTER IN THE WORLD EXHIBITED—INVENTOR COMING WEST TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONES

SEATTLE, Sept., 1909.

A. Frederick Collins, inventor of the wireless telephone, was today awarded the highest award, gold medal, for wireless telephones, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, commercial utility and technical superiority being the grounds on which the honor was conferred. The judges were Prof. F. E. Johnston, of the Washington University; F. E. Turner, U. S. Army, and Leopold Stocker, electrical engineer. The most powerful wireless telephone transmitter in the world is among the group of mechanisms. The inventor is now on his way from New York to Seattle as a result of plans made to establish Collins wireless telephones in the northwest.

UNIONISM UNSELFISH.

The union men and women in organized labor's big army today are fighting the battle of rights for all working men and women—the non-union toilers who have eyes and yet will not see the necessity for organization, the trouble makers and revolutionists in their own ranks who are ever busy with schemes to hamper or to break on unionism, and even the strike breakers who profess not to believe in trade unions because they are incapable of looking further ahead than the selfish clutch at the dollar they may earn by taking some union man's job.

Did you ever think of this, Mr. Non-Unionist? If you don't believe it's true, wait until organized labor has won its fight with employers and has forced the acceptance of a universal eight-hour day and an equitable scale of wages in every trade and craft. Then you will see the strike breakers, the trouble makers and the conscientious non-unionists who scorn organization, make a wild scramble to get into the union labor band wagon.

The battle of unionism is the battle of all the toilers and has always been so. But the forces of organized labor, in their grapple with the forces of capital that are pitted against them, can only gain one factory, one shop, one redoubt at a time. Consequently, the full measure of the benefits of organization have only been felt by those in the ranks of unionism. Yet the unorganized workers in nearly every trade and craft in the country are already en-

joying untold benefits that they never would have enjoyed had it not been for unionism. To stave off the inevitable organization of their factories employers in every section of the country have for years been granting their men better wages and better conditions.

"See!" exclaim the non-unionists who have thus been benefited, "how we are working shorter hours today than we were ten years ago and are earning more money. We didn't gain these concessions by sending a walking delegate to our boss to ask for them, either. A fig for your unionism with its big dues, its strikes and its grafting leaders!"

That's the way it always is with the workers who are unable to perceive the need of organizations of capital; yet they bat the organizations of capital; yet they are always able to see the ghost of an argument to justify themselves in their false and selfish position of antagonism to their brothers and sisters in the labor movement. They are but children of a larger growth or they would know, as every thinking workingman does know, that these new rights and privileges that have been granted voluntarily are crumbs through which their employers seek to propitiate them with half a loaf instead of the full loaf that organized labor demands.

The workers who fail to acknowledge the claims of organization are the dead-heads of the labor movement, for they are content to enjoy the better wages and better conditions that union labor has won for them without paying the price of organization.—Ex.

TRADE UNION AIMS.

The labor union does not make any pious pretensions, and it makes no claim as a religious institution. It has been too busy to build ceremonies and creeds. Its hands have been so busy lifting up the weak and feeding the hungry and wiping away the tears from sad human eyes that it has not schooled itself in sanctimonious attitudes.

In its devotion to the busy and practical things of life it has often made mistakes. Its leaders do not have much leisure to study or weigh philosophical or theological distinctions.

If religion means a selfish seeking for personal salvation—a desire to get to heaven at any cost; if sanctification means getting away from the scenes of sin and suffering—snugging the soul in some secluded sanctuary, sealed against the sights and sorrow and want—then the labor union is the most irreligious and unsanctified institution in the world.

Carlyle says that all true work is religion. The labor unions aim to make good work of them. It asks that the man who works shall have good pay for his work and a say in his work. It insists that the worker shall be intelligent and self-respecting; that he shall think and hold his head up beside his employer as a Christian and citizen. It teaches the strong to help the weak, each to contribute to the good of all. It takes the child from the factory and puts it in the school. It takes the woman from the sweatshop and puts her in the home. It places chairs behind the counters of the stores for the weary girls who are obliged to work long hours for small pay. It places vestibules on street cars for shivering motormen. It finds jobs for the idle, builds homes for the widows and orphans. Could a Holy God ask more of a human institution?—Labor Argus.

UNIONISM A GODSEND.

The popular way of looking at the matter has been in regard to the public as complacent and disinterested spectators of the progress of unionism, as if the success of unionism were not as vital to the interests of the public at large as it is to unionism. It has been begging the support of the business and professional world as a favor, and the business and professional world has wrongly been permitted to earn much deserved applause for "standing up for the working-man" upon such occasions as they have pleased to extend a helping hand. Unionism has made an intelligent and sustained effort to present the matter in its true colors. It has been but little interested in the concerns of the world at large, and the world at large has repaid it in its own coin.

This state of affairs, so detrimental to the interests of not unionism only, but the public at large, can be changed with a modicum of the energy now wasted in trying to convince the public that it ought to help unionism from altruistic truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men through whom the current of everlasting life runs still, and deep, and strong. Men too large for certain limits, and too strong for sectarian bands. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not die. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. When in the office, the workshop, the counting room, the bank, in every place of trust and responsibility, we can have such men as these, we shall have a Christian civilization the highest and best the world ever saw.—Progress.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
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